HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 52,989—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th Oct.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tooque,	17th ,,
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th ,,
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st ,,
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R Lendon	14th ,,
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th ,,

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,830	Flaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. H. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage 2 annas. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 12th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elisabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,624 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 9th proximo.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as he takes SQUIRE'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL, that life is worth living. Rs. 24—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS
AND
CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE ,, ,, Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285

PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS
at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.
CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.
11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS.
MOST SUITABLE FOR COATING
MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND STATIONARY BOILERS.
COVERING CAPACITY PER TON:
"ARROW" BRAND, 400 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick,
"INVINCIBLE" BRAND, 330 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.
"CHALLENGE" BRAND, 280 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System, { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. ,, 24 ,, ,, 26 ,, ,,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb, or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3,

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
NOUGAT
PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS

Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE.
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE,
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 14, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN IGNATIUS MURZELLO has contracted TO SELL to PURSHOTAM MOROBA NAIK the undermentioned property:

All persons therefore having any claim or interest thereto or therein, or to or in any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and outhouses with compound situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 435 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the North, South, East and West by Fazandari land, belonging to Ba. Yemnabai, wife of the said Purshotam Moroba Naik, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under wards G. No. 5723 and street No. 199 and which said property formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said John Ignatius Murzello.—Dated this 6th day of October 1903.

CRAGIE LYNCH AND OWEN,
Attornies for the Purchaser.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 374 of 1901.

JAMSEDJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Waudby Road, Fort ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

RANCHORDAS GIRDHARIDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, a minor of the present age of two years or thereabouts by his guardian ad litem Mr. F. H. De BRITTO, MANOCKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, VITHALDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and JETHA BHAMA, MOTI PAMA, NARSING JETHA, MALLA PAMA and NATHA BOKA, the last five trading together at Bombay in Partnership under the name, style, and Firm of JAITHA DAHMA and COMPANY, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date of 10th day of February, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Worli, in the town and registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and a half square yards, be the same, a little more less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-223, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 140, and Street No. 342, and bounded on the north by what is known as Cleveland's private Road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, reserving to Mr. Cleveland the original owner of the property, the right to draw water from the well referred to in a certain Indenture of lease bearing date the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants, workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3233 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2536(1) to 2337 (b), and Street Nos. 1, 1A and 1B., and bounded on the east by the Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randolia.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land, with the hereditaments or chawls standing thereon, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of Cleveland Road, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the south and east by Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-226, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-139 (1) to 139 (9) and Street No 341 (c) to 341 (b).

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-three square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 667, and New Survey No. 3226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim, and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.
BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT. BOMBAY.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Mariman Hyderab d, Deccan.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover. Postage is previously paid.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES ON INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND,
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.
57, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said: "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING Salved Goods, Damaged Bales of Cotton Grains and Seeds Loose and in Bags, Landed ex. s. s. Hilarius.

Under Instructions from Captain Charles K. Sergeat, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th October 1903 at 2 p.m., at Victoria Road, Tank Bunder, and on account of whom it may concern,:—Consisting of remaining damaged full Pressed Bales of Cotton and Flax, Linseeds, Cotton seeds, Wheat, eRapeseed, Castorseed, Myrabolums &c., loose and in bags, gunny bags, etc., landed damaged by fire and water, ex s. s. Hilarius.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BANKER & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and above Premji Ruttunji's shop, by order of the mortgagee in possession, and on account and risk of Messrs. Banker and Co., stock-in-trade consisting of woolen goods, such as pieces of serge, flannels, Cashmere, muslins, hats, collars, ties &c., show cases, cupboards, benches, couches, chairs, tables, sewing machines, coir matting, gas fittings, and other sundry articles, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured price-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness,
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of valuable household furniture by Roberts and others, platedware, glass and crockeryware, horses and Carriages &c., &c., at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill,

On a day to be fixed hereafter, the property of the Right Rev. Dr. James Mac-Arthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING-ROOM FURNISHERS, MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Dady House," Church Gate Street, Fort, the following valuable fancy goods consisting of bentwood new furniture by J. J. Cohen, venetian glass wall mirrors, large size musical boxes playing Hindustani tunes with spare records, singing bird in cage, Edison concert, home phonographs, electric fans, majolica jardiniers figures and vases, carriage and sofa cushions and table covers, best platedware, cases of fish and fruit, knives and forks, bamboo furniture, carriage timepieces, marble clocks, binoculars, dressing cases, bronze figures, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the Shippers to close account—

A consignment of 10 packages incandescent electric lamps of 100 to 220 Voltage and 8, 16, 25 and 32 candle power.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Under Instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. J. E. Penton, consisting of 1 S-B. lady's small bore match rifle in wooden case, large electric bell, 1 shikari soda water machine in deal wood box, 1 photo camera complete with plates, lense, stand, washing dishes and chemicals, portable dark-room and binoculars in leather case.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Malabar Cottage" Ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Police showkay, the valuable and handsome substantial made household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, crokery, and glassware, semigrand piano by Soundy and Co., in perfect order handsome rubber tyred circular glass-fronted troughams, handsome vis-a-vis by Marius, Vienna, with English rubber-tyred wheels, incandescent gas chandelier and lamps. Zanzibarj parrot, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, oleographs, fowl houses, &c, the property of S. A. Nathan Esq. (changing his residence)

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GHELABHAI DOOLUBDAS STREET, AT BYCULLA, NEAR OLD RACE-COURSE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the administrators of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Orah Peerbhoy Rajbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of September, 1888, the following landed property viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Byculla, near old Race-Course, on the north side of Ghelabhai Doolubdas Street, without the fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,467 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Ardoola Tavern walla and partly by the property of Abdolabhai Jivaji and Ebrahim Pirbhoy, on the west and north by the property of Vaibhai Mahomedbhai, and on the south by the Ghelabhai Doolubdas Street and occupied by the tenents of the said mortgagor, and is registered in the books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under No. 13603 and under survey No. 1,3539, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. —— Street No. ——

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

RESTORED
MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. (Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	83 3-4	= — 3-16
3 do. Rentes	96 1-2	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 7-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	27 1-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	59 3-8	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·18	= — 1
Berlin "	20·41	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 5-8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 " "	4 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	2 5-8 pr ct	= — 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks, 10 1-4. Nov.-Dec. Tone dull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, 4s. 7 1-2d.—1-4d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed.—Brown 31 7-8, Oct.-Nov. Business done. Tone firmer.

Linseed Bold 33 3-4. Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone steady

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 5·92—4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·93 —6	5·92 —6	5·91 —5	4·89 —5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5·90 —5	5·90 —5	5·90 —5	5·90 —5

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	55,000 bales
Do. last year	50,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	14,000 "
Do. do Continent	.....
Mid-Uplands	9·25—30
Futures, month of Dec.	9·20—25
Do. do. March	9·20—22

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-8—1-8
Futures, month of Jan.	9·13 —21
Do. do. April	9·22 —21
Tone at close	Steady.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 5th October, 1903:—

Cotton	2,030 bales.
Wheat	22,787 cwts.
Linseed	2,217 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	5,541 "
Gingellyseed	1,942 "
Poppyseed	2,816 "
Groundnuts	209 "
Castorseed	6,009 "
Rice	3,429 "
Myrabollams	21 "
Cottonseed	11,460 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 1 4 13-32d.
French Francs	8 do	do	170 1-3
Marks	3 do	do	1381-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		135
Shanghai	30 do	do	185 -
Japan	30 do	do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·12
1st Settlement	98·10
Money Market,	

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do.

Seeds and Wheat markets closed.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady	easier.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	7,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·99 —7	4·93 —8	4·95 —8	4·91 —8
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June
4·92 —8	4·92 —8	4·92 —8	4·92 —8

COTTON.—The local market is easier but there is still very little business passing either in ready or forward. New Crop is Rs. 2 lower and closes weak at Rs. 221 for good Broach and Rs. 168 for fully good Bengals.

JAPANESE MATCHES.

THE export from Japan of native-made matches has stadily grown. Encouraged by this fact, the match factories increased this outturn to such a degree that an overflow of the markets is the result, and prices are very low. The manufacturers see that they must decide on a reduction of the supply, but such a measure is extremely difficult to carry out since the industry is in the hands of countless small firms. The Japanese Consul in Bombay states that there are such enormous stocks of Japanese matches on the Indian market that business in that article is very slack. And he advises his countrymen to form a Trust, in order to control the export and the sale price of Japanese matches.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. R. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of Passengers per Italian Steamers R. Rubattino Captain M. Seporite which arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday from Genoa:—

Mr Alice Schelling	Mrs Kelly
Mrs Arrias Vitale and Infants	Mr Jacob
Sister M Rosini and one Sister	Mrs Jacob
Mrs Ella Morris	Mrs Alice Lawrance
Revd S Donzelli	Mrs McKenzie
Revd Secore and 3 Companions	Mr Read
Mr Fieller Lecey	Mr E Suttleworth
Mr R V Hawkins	Mrs Suttleworth
Sister Rosamond	Mr H Minchin
Miss Pintolal Nilam	Mr A Durst Dr C Sieteloffe
Sister Constana Mary	Mr Meyer Kelly
Mr Meyer	Mr T Taylor
Mrs Meyer	Mrs Taylor and one Friend
Captain N J Parker	Mr T Muir
Mr. Ferrerds	Mr H Lissell and one child
Miss Bennet	Mr L Moir Mr H C Zerard
Mr J Husband	Mrs Zerard and 11 Deck Passengers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	8	7	78
Total plague deaths to date	263,202	215,359	
Same date last year	23	22	122

THE MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 478 as against 562 during the previous week. Of the total number 76 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 9 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 783 which included 112 deaths from plague.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MILNE—September 27, at Ranchi, the wife of W S Milne, C S, of a son.

TAINSH—September 23, at Sonepur, B N W Ry, the wife of J Ramsay Tainsh, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BAPTISTE—September 29, at the General Hospitals, Calcutta Aloysisius Edmund (Algy), the dearly loved infant son of Mr and Mrs E C Baptiste, aged six months and two days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water 11-37m. Low water, 5-23m., 5-35a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.

Gymkhana Golf Competition.

THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.—His Highness Sir Siddick Ahmed Khan, K. C. I. E., Nawab of Janjira, attended by nine followers, left Bombay on Monday for his territories by one of the Shepherd Co's steamers.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. H. Dracup. Inspector Morris charged Malu Kadar with selling cocaine without a license on the public road at Khadak. Accused, who had been caught red-handed, was fined Rs. 50.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. Dumbea will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m., on the 8th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Berbera per Transport s.s. Santhia will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., on Friday, the 9th instant.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—At the Magazon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. H. Dracup disposed of a case in which Shemji Dewji, a goldsmith, having his shop in Bartheya Moholla, charged another goldsmith named Vinaik Govind, with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of four tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 75, entrusted to him on 16th September for making into beads. Accused absconded with the property and sold the gold in bits at Dadar and other places. Some of these pieces were recovered by the police. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the band of the 33rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilla, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m.:—

March	Frangosa
Overture	Sommvanadebtraum
Valse	Plaisir D'Amour
Selection	The Girl from Kays
Song	Kilcenalamrah
Selection	Mikado
	Costa
	Suppe
	Caryll
	Caryll
	Thomas
	Sullivan

ESCAPING FROM POLICE CUSTODY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Joseph Daniel was charged with escaping from legal custody and Joseph Samuel with rescuing him from it. Daniel was arrested by policeman No. 404 B on a charge of disorderly behaviour, and was being marched off to the Pydhonie police station, when Samuel came forth near Phul Gally, and assaulting the policeman managed to rescue Daniel. On seeing his rescuer at hand, Daniel had also struggled with the policeman to get free from the custody. He was sentenced to one month, and Samuel to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Kashibai, a Hindu woman, with the theft of some utensils and pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 28, belonging to Dhunjibhoy Framjee, a Parsee residing in Bhendi Bazaar Road. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was employed as a domestic servant by the complainant about a week ago. On Monday, the 5th instant, the accused stole the property, and with a view to decamp to Kalyan went to the Byculla Station. Here she was arrested by the Railway Police on suspicion and made over to the town police. She made a statement to the police upon which the complainant was found out and the property was identified by him. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebello, presiding. There were also present Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. L. Harvey, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

HOUSING THE POOR

The Chairman stated that the question of housing the poor had been hanging fire for a long time and the Trust's Engineer was of opinion that it should be disposed of without further delay. The Chairman therefore proposed that a special meeting of the Board be convened on Tuesday next to consider and determine the question.

The proposition was agreed to.

QUESTION OF OVERBRIDGES.

The Board resumed consideration of the report of the Improvement Committee No. 3 in connection with proposed constructions of a new overbridge at the Churni Road level-crossing, the committee in their report stated:—It may be pointed out to Government that the various possible location for a bridge in this vicinity were considered by a Board, which decided that, as public convenience in such a matter was of the greatest importance, the question of the position of the overbridge which would best serve the convenience of the general public should be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for the consideration of the Corporation, and that the result of this reference is contained in the Resolution of the Corporation which stated that it would be convenient to have an overbridge at the existing level crossing at Churni Road. If the recommendation of the Corporation meets with the approval of Government, the constructions of such an overbridge will not be in connection with any scheme of the Board, whose purposes in connection with their new Road Scheme No. III will be served by the provision of a level crossing.

At the previous meeting the Chairman had proposed the adoption of the Committee's report. Against that motion the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had moved an amendment that the report of the Committee of the Corporation and their resolution thereon be forwarded to Government, and that they be informed that the Board were of opinion that the most suitable position for the overbridge should be at the crossing of the new road to be constructed in connection with scheme No. 3.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said if the overbridge was constructed at the level-crossing, the Corporation would have to bear the expenses of preparing the approaches. If on the other hand it was built at the road to be constructed in connection with Improvement scheme No. 3, the Trust would be called upon to pay all the expenses for the approaches. As this point had not been considered by the Corporation, he thought the matter should be referred back to that body for re-consideration. He was of opinion that the most suitable site for the construction of the overbridge would be the new road to be constructed by the Trust.

Mr. W. L. Harvey suggested a rider to the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim that Government be requested to consider the advisability of appointing a committee to consider the location of the two overbridges, which it was within their power to call on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to construct in order that this important long-standing question may be settled without further delay.

Mr. Ibrahim having accepted the rider, the amendment as a whole was carried.

QUARTERS FOR THE MILL OPERATIVES.

The Board next considered a letter from the Bombay Millowners' Association on the question of quarters for mill operatives.

On the motion of the chairman, it was resolved: That the Millowners' Association be informed that it appears to the trustees immaterial whether payment should be made at percentage of the cost and the sinking fund or by means of rent calculated to produce the same result. The trustees, moreover, prefer that a practical experiment should be made by a few mills whose representatives might formulate definite proposals, on which a certain number of quarters might be constructed. In the course of this business arrangement endeavours would be made by the Board to remove all legal and other difficulties which may be found to arise. After further few experiments have been made, the millowners as well as the board would be in a position to determine how to extend similar operations. The trustees hope that the Millowners' Association will now be able to put themselves in communication with few mills, which desire to provide quarters for their operatives.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

BHATTIAS AND THE KALA-PANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the account of a meeting of Bhattias, which you published in your issue of to-day, I should like to point out that to one not present it may convey a somewhat inaccurate impression. Through the determined push of some of the reforming party, who would see no good in anything which did not favour their own views and the equally strenuous resistance of the orthodox members of the community, there was a good deal of warmth, but the meeting in spite of excitement was yet comparatively quiet owing to the great personal influence of the chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, who is esteemed equally by the two parties. It was, however, only after the meeting was formally dissolved and the chairman left the hall that matters took a form which necessitated, the intervention of the police. Let me here mention, in justice to Mr. Chatarbhuj Moraji and the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas, the two leading gentlemen of our community, that before the proceedings of the meeting were commenced, they, forseeing the excitement, tried to persuade the other orthodox members, to postpone the question for a month. Sentiment superseded reason with the orthodox members, and the efforts of the two gentlemen were of no avail. More give and take ought to be allowed on either side, and feelings ought to be kept more under restraint. The speech of the Chairman, who, it is well known, sympathises with the England-returned Bhattias, and who, indeed, if report does not err, has already obtained the consent of the orthodox party to move westwards himself next year gave clear indication of his despair at this hasty decision. Let us hope he will still persist in his endeavour to bring round the members of the orthodox party to his view as there is no one amongst us except him to achieve this end.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

Tuesday.—The cyclonic storm in the Bay yesterday has advanced in a northerly direction and is central this morning about 75 miles south of Chaibasa. It has continued intensifying and pressure is three tenths of an inch below normal at the centre. The storm is thus the deepest depression that has formed in the Bay this year. It has given light to moderately heavy rain over the whole of the north east of India, the East Satpuras, and Orissa. Rain has decreased in the peninsula, and light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma coast. Hyderabad in the Deccan has received 4 1-2 inches, Darjeeling, 4; Mergui, Tenpur and Cuttack, 3; Rangoon, Bassein, Barisal, Bogra, Cherooponjee, Hanumkonda, Chaibasa, Silchar, Mymensing, Sibsagar, Dinajpuri, Purnea, Calicut, Mangalore, Merkara, Ratnagire, Pachmarhi, Seoni, Ranchi, and Hazaribagh, one. The storm will probably move during the next 24 hours in a direction to the west of north, and moderate rain may hence be expected in the east of the United Provinces, while showers will probably continue in the north east of India and the East Satpuras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OCTOBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·807	NNE	14	90·6	77·4	60	...	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·807	E	7	91·3	78·2	92	...	0·00	—0·13
Muscat	29·720	SE	1	87·	82·0	76	...	0·00	—0·7
Aden	29·635	W	12	92·8	81·2	84	...	0·5	—0·26
Lahore	29·745	NW	2	95·9	66·2	22	...	12·35	—3·08
Sirsa	29·735	WSW	3	87·8	70·6	35	...	12·83	+1·26
Delhi	29·719	WNW	7	90·2	71·8	57	...	11·85	—1·23
Agra	29·716	SW	3	90·	70·4	70	...	16·9	—2·37
Cawnpore	29·648	NNE	2	83·8	72	69	...	21·19	—1·78
Allahabad	29·677	NNE	3	82·2	74·1	91	0·43	40·33	+3·05
Jhansi	29·729	NW	3	86·7	72,1	77	...	26·10	—2·07
Jacobabad	29·27	Calm	0	105·9	67·3	63	...	2·42	—0·09
Karachi	29·793	WSW	11	89·4	77·2	83	...	3·68	—0·37
Jeypore	29·756	NNE	3	86·7	69·6	49	...	22·32	—1·56
Ajmere	29·764	Calm	2	94·4	71·4	71	...	17·51	—2·07
Deesa	29·755	NW	8	104·	74·0	62	...	19·33	—3·32
Ahmedabad	29·757	W	3	100·8	77·1	65	...	26·03	—5·94
Bhuj	29·801	NW	12	95·6	72·	77	...	16·15	—0·46
Jamnagar	29·733	WSW	15	93·5	77·2	75	...	5·61	×4·17
Dwarka	29·816	WNW	11	85·4	76·2	85	...	25·13	.....
Rajkot	29·810	NW	9	96·2	73·7	69	...	22·67	—4·13
Bhavnagar	29·789	W	9	100·1	72·5	7·	...	23·69	+4·78
Veraval	29·808	NNW	13	86·6	74·9	90	...	23·56	+6·56
Neemuch	29·764	WNW	4	93·0	68	57	...	29·98	+1·55
Indore	29·727	Calm	5	87·	67·1	79	...	25·36	+4·52
Saugor	29·737	NNW	8	78·4	69·1	85	...	58·44	—6·40
Jubulpore	29·681	NW	5	83·9	72·1	88	0·54	47·33	—7·25
Hoshangabad	29·743	NW	1	84·	73·2	79	...	44·27	—4·21
Khandwa	29·757	NW	8	90·7	68·6	91	...	25·85	×0·06
Raipur	29·598	N	7	86·	75·4	86	0·04	7·75	—8·36
Nagpur	29·67·	N	1	85·8	73·6	72	0·03

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1903.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

WITH the exception of the appointment to the Colonial Office the reconstruction of the Cabinet has fulfilled the prophecies of a fortnight ago. Mr. Brodrick takes India, Mr. Arnold Forster the War Office, Mr. Austen Chamberlain the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and Lord Stanley the Post Office. The Hon. A. Lyttelton, a nephew of Mr. Gladstone and brother of General Lyttelton, commanding-in-chief in South Africa, takes charge of the Colonial Office. Mr. Brodrick's transfer from the War Office we accept as a practical admission of the charges of incompetency against him, and that Government recognises that he is not the man to effect the reforms in War Office administration and Army organisation that the country demands. Like his predecessor he has proved a hopeless failure. So India is to get him. The news gives us no satisfaction, unless it be that with the assistance of the experienced men on the India Council, Mr. Brodrick may work out his own salvation and cultivate the faculties with the possession of which his friends credit him. If the Secretary of State for India were very much more than the figure-head of the India Office, we should strongly protest against pitch-forking into the Secretaryship of State a minister who had failed elsewhere. In existing circumstances it matters very little, even though we have good reason to object to the appointment. It was he who sought to burden this country with a large share of the cost of the garrison in the South African colonies, a fact which alone shakes our belief in his wisdom or his sense of what constitutes right and justice. Until that lamentable exhibition of his incapacity for high office we were inclined to believe he would eventually justify the high hopes in which his friends indulged concerning him. His colleagues evidently recognised the futility of anticipating any improvement in the War Office or the Army while he remained in charge, and though we can sympathise with them in their determination to shunt him at the earliest opportunity which presented itself, we regret they did not wait a little longer until the office of Lord Privy Seal became vacant, when he could have been even less potent for ill than at the India Office.

Of Mr. Arnold-Forster at the War Office we have some hope. It is felt that in order to secure satisfactory reforms that department must be reorganised on lines similar to those prevailing at the Admiralty. So far as may be judged that is a course which will be productive of good results; but we are apt to forget that the system of Naval Administration has never yet been put to the test, and it may be—we trust not—that in an emergency the Admiralty would be found as greatly wanting as was the War Office in 1899. But if success and efficiency lie in the administration of the Army on the pattern of Whitehall, from no one could more be expected than from Mr. Arnold-Forster. His abilities, his training at the Admiralty at once suggested his name as that most probable of selection. Mr. Austen Chamberlain takes the post which popular report assigned him, and Lord Stanley, who formerly served as Financial Secretary to the War Office, succeeds him at the General Post Office, a department which really does not require the supervision of a minister of Cabinet rank. Mr. A. G. Murray, who succeeds Lord Balfour of Burleigh in the Secretaryship for Scotland, has been Lord Advocate since 1896, having previously held office for two periods as Solicitor-General for Scotland. But the most important appointment of all in view of the question of the day is that of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton to succeed Mr. Chamberlain. Rumour made free with the name of Lord Milner, foretelling his resignation of the post of High Commissioner in South Africa for that of Colonial Secretary. His Excellency's reported interviews with the King appear to have been for some other object; maybe Lord Milner goes back to South Africa and Mr. Lyttelton to the Colonial Office. His acquaintance with the colonies began with his visit to Australia to bat and keep wicket for England. As a sportsman rather than a politician he gained popularity; but he is learned in the law and has made money by it. There never was a Lyttelton who did not distinguish himself in whatsoever he took in hand, and we trust the new Colonial Secretary will prove no exception to the rule. The nearest approach he has yet made to office was when he acted as legal secretary to Sir Henry James when Attorney-General. He has, however, on numerous occasions, expressed warm sympathies with the Colonies and might almost have been expected to join Mr. Chamberlain rather than Mr. Balfour, with whom by the way, he is connected by marriage.

Since these appointments were made the Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Devonshire, has resigned office. His hesitation was regarded as an indication that his grace gave at least a tacit approval of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. But the "Standard," which has remained faithful to the principles of Cobdenism, was led into the belief that Government had no intention of making a serious attack on the doctrines of the Free Trade section. Hence it was that the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Londonderry did not lay down their arms together with Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton. We were told that they felt they could serve their cause more effectively by remaining in the Cabinet than by abandoning it. Mr. Balfour's declaration in favour of retaliatory measures made it clear to them—last of all to the Duke of Devonshire—that so far as Government is concerned it will have none of Free Trade and that it is now almost, if not fully, prepared to suggest definite measures to provide ourselves with more effective means for commercial negociation with foreign powers. Radical journals endeavoured to force his hand before, and one of the most virulent told him that if he or his friends imagined that the Unionist Party when committed by Mr. Balfour to the repudiation of Cobdenism would be able to stop short at a line which they would draw, or that it would escape the "discredit of Mr. Chamberlain's schemes" by endeavouring to postpone them to the election after next, he and they are living in a fool's paradise. Having shed its Free Traders and abandoned the strong and simple ground of principle, the Government, our contemporary observes, had not the power, even if it had the desire, to resist Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda. In or out of the Government it adds "he will drive them before him, as he drove them at the last election. Even if it came to a conflict where would Mr. Balfour be with his grey pamphlet against Mr. Chamberlain with his devastating platform oratory? Development follows development, and the course adopted by Mr. Storey and other north-country Liberals will not be without its effect on the constituencies. They have a numerous following, and the name of Mr. Storey in the north-east is one to conjure with. The action of Sir John Maxwell and Mr. Renshaw reported by Reuter, trivial in itself, is to be regretted, for it will lead the unintelligent voter to believe that the difference of opinion between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain is wider than it really is, and the result in a General Election might be serious. Mr. Austen Chamberlain's retention of office under Mr. Balfour is accepted as signifying that those who support Mr. Chamberlain do not intend to sever connection with their party, but the provinces may be deceived by the tactlessness of their representatives.

THE MYSORE STATE.

THE young Maharaja of Mysore may well be congratulated on the success which has attended the first year of his administration of the State. His Highness opened the Representative Assembly in person on Monday, and delivered an address which indicates that he has brought a quick intelligence to bear upon the various questions which have come before him since his installation, and on the decision of which it is admitted he has exercised a considerable influence. The Dewan Saheb, Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, in the able and interesting review of the administration which he placed before the assembly, bore testimony to the large share of work done by the Maharaja. For the rest the Dewan's address shows that Mysore remains a model State, and it happily commands the services of a Minister of great capacity and statesmanlike outlook. Since August last year, when his Highness assumed full powers, the State has been administered under a new constitution by which the Executive Council of the Regency became a consultative body, each Councillor being given charge of departments. The year's experience of the new system appears to have been satisfactory, and it is likely to work with greater success in the future. The State revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 2,07,24,127 and the expenditure Rs. 2,01,09,277, the surplus of receipts being Rs. 6,14,850. Among the more important items of revenue were over five and a quarter lakhs from railways, more than eleven and three quarter lakhs from the sale of Cauvery electric power, and Rs. 15,32,099 from gold mines. In the previous year there was a deficit of over 22 1-2 lakhs. The budget estimates for the current year provide for a total expenditure of Rs. 2,15,33,000 which compared with the estimated revenue will leave a deficit of about nine lakhs. Much of this anticipated outlay will be capital expenditure on large public works like the extensive schemes of improvements in Mysore and Bangalore cities, the provision of water supply for the Kolar Gold Fields, the reconstruction of the Mysore Palace, and the construction of the Marikanave Tank. Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, carefully reviewing the condition of the Mysore people in recent years, concludes that since the rendition the agriculturist has improved, but much remains to be done. The administration, therefore, has given some attention to agricultural and industrial questions, and as to the former the Dewan offers some valuable suggestions which may be taken to indicate the lines on which agricultural experiment and instruction will proceed.

A scheme of industrial and technical instruction was sanctioned in April last. It is wisely proposed to give instruction only in those crafts which supply the needs of the people, namely, carpentry, weaving, silk-rearing, iron work, rattan work, lacquer work, and so on. Industrial schools, which well resemble workshops conducted on business lines, will be opened throughout the State, and twenty scholarships tenable at the Madras and Bombay Schools of Art and the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, will be annually awarded. The administration has exercised itself with a view of giving some help to the coffee-planters, whose industry has suffered in recent years. Besides the consideration of legislative measures for the benefit of the planters a grant of Rs. 5,000 has been made towards the cost of sending an exhibit of Mysore coffee and cardamoms to the World's Exhibition at St. Louis next year. When the question of Agricultural Banks is compelling attention in other parts of India it is of interest to note that the experience of these institutions in Mysore has not been satisfactory. The causes of their failure, in the opinion of the Dewan, are want of co-operative spirit among the people, and the absence of adequate supervision by the organizers of the Banks as to the application of the borrowed funds. Those who believe in the necessity of Government aid in this matter may learn something from the statement of Sir P. N. Krishnamurti that probably the entire financing of the scheme by direct grants from Government tended to slacken the desire for self-help and co-operation. It does not seem desirable, he adds, to give large grants even if the Government can afford to do so. The Mysore Government has, however, taken steps to ensure the repayment within definite periods of the instalments due by the Banks to the State; and a special officer has been appointed for duties which include the obligation to see that the advances made for particular purposes are properly applied. Before Agricultural Banks can be said to stimulate thrift, mutual confidence, credit, and co-operation, they must, of course, attract deposits; and to ensure that result the Dewan of Mysore thinks it is necessary that Government should under certain declared conditions guarantee the repayment of deposits, help in the collection of dues, the investigation of the value of land, and in the application of the loans, and devise speedy means of disposing of the Banks' claims against borrowers. These are the only lines, he considers, on which the subject can be approached in Mysore when the present Banks are placed on a satisfactory basis. There is here probably a useful lesson to be derived by the promoters of Agricultural Banks in other parts of the country.

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ACCORDING to his recently published report the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces appears to be fairly well satisfied with the present condition and recent progress of Education in that agency. During the past official year there certainly appears to have been a considerable amount of advancement, so far as facilities for education and the numbers availing themselves of those opportunities are concerned. The number of schools increased by 24, and the report states that the aggregate total of scholars attending these institutions increased during the year from 142,720 to 158,332 or by ten per cent. British and Feudatorial territory alike shared in this increase which was due mainly to greater prosperity in the country. However, the educationalist has many difficulties to contend with. When seasons are bad, the resultant depression always has a marked influence upon school attendance; when seasons are good, the village school master also has to complain that his scholars fail to attend to their studies in the way that he would desire. Last year, for instance, although the numbers attending the schools were greater, they were by no means so good as might have been the case. A good cotton crop created a great demand for field labour, and many of these, old enough to engage in the daily toils of the cultivator, were to be found working on the land instead of prosecuting their studies in sight of the schoolmaster's desk. Then there appears to be something slightly wrong with the method of teaching, for it is pointed out in the resolution upon the report that in the infant classes it is very common to find children who have been attending school for months who have hardly learnt a single letter. Another circumstance which militated against more satisfactory results was the continuance of plague. Severe outbreaks of the disease caused the attendances of collegiate institutions especially to suffer severely. A feature of the year's work was eminently satisfactory progress in respect of agricultural instruction. The school gardens have been extended, and in a country in which the bulk of the inhabitants are agriculturists there can be no doubt that the horticultural and agricultural knowledge gleaned in this way will prove very useful to the scholars when they take up the inevitable vocation of their future life. A complaint is made in respect of the salaries granted to the teachers. In the colleges and secondary schools the remuneration at present offered does not attract men whose attainments are such as are likely to make the standard of tuition very high. However, the Chief Commissioner, who has a very proper regard for the Educational necessities of his charge, will doubtless make an endeavour to remedy this matter. Those who are responsible for the administration of education in the Central Provinces seem to have done their work well, and they are to be congratulated upon the measure of progress gained during the past year.

THE "Indian Planters' Gazette" says:—A pestilential pundit has been touring round Tirhoot frightening the lives out of the lower class Hindoos and drawing much off from pious old ladies and superstition-racked cranks by telling them that the mysterious growth in Nepaul of a pumpkin which germinated, grew and yielded fruit in one day, is a sign that Hindoos are forgetting their gods, and that if he personally be not propitiated and fathers abstain from seeing their sons for three days one or the other will go to the ower regions. So all little boys have been driven away from their homes for the time specified. The beast has raised a complete panic wherever he has squatted and held royal durbars throughout his progress; he is still going strong towards the west of Muzufferpore.

A GERMAN poet recently published a volume of poetry, and inscribed the book to himself. The dedication runs: "To the dramatist, Louis Wolff-Karlsruhe—the lyric poet Louis Wolff-Karlsruhe."

COLUMBIA University has acquired the library of a French Anarchist recently deceased in London. This library consists of some 500 books, pamphlets, and cuttings, dealing exclusively with attempts on the lives of rulers of States.

THE most powerful steam-engine at the St. Louis Exhibition will be a turbine of 8,000-h.p. The greatest engine at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 was one of 4,000-h.p. A gas-engine of 3,000-h.p. which is to be shown at St. Louis is said to be five times more powerful than any other engine of the kind hitherto exhibited.

A PROPOSAL is afoot to present a testimonial to Montague Holbein, the noted long-distance swimmer, in recognition of his recent and previous gallant efforts to swim the Channel in emulation of Captain Mathew Webb's still unbroken record. Mr. T. Frazer, of Caledonian-road, Holloway, is acting as the hon. secretary.

SAWA KAZUYUKI, a Japanese youth of Kobe, in a short time, succeeded in stealing more than 200 bicycles. When arrested, he said that he did it from patriotic reasons, the bicycles being manufactured outside Japan. They also helped to deteriorate the race, by making young and healthy men ride instead of walk.

THE Rev. Edward William Banks, aged sixty-three, living in a poor district of St. Leonards, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had previously cut an artery in the left arm. At the inquest it was shown that he suffered from heart disease and chronic alcoholism. He left a note saying he "could endure the agony no longer."

ON the arrival of an Edinburgh train at Cowlairs Station, Glasgow, the other afternoon, William Hutcheson, aged fifty-one, a prosperous iron merchant, of Johannesburg, was found dead in a first-class carriage with a bullet wound in the head. He returned from the Transvaal a week previously to visit his mother in Kirkintilloch, after an absence of twenty-five years.

SISTER MARIE LOUISE, of St. Agnes' Convent, Shoshone, Wyoming, eloped with a young man named Johnston, who was employed by the convent to do errands. They were subsequently married, and are now living at Clinton, Iowa. The couple were sweethearts when boy and girl, but the parents not approving of the match, the girl was sent to the convent from which she eloped.

A YORKSHIRE POACHER.

BY KEIGHLEY SNOWDEN.

THE most noteworthy poacher in Yorkshire, a man as rudely intractable as Gamelin in "The Coke's Tale," lately died at the age of ninety-two without any sort of crime upon his conscience. He had held out against the law all his life, making a fairly successful fight of it; and, I suppose that, since the days of Robin Hood, no man whose profession was outlawry had more ado to keep his liberty. It is strange to think that with a reward of £100 offered for his capture, any man in Queen Victoria's time should have run free in a Yorkshire dale for ten years, eluding snares and pursuers. This Jack Sinclar did. Moreover, he had to learn the whole series of Game enactments which, beginning in 1828, added by many devises to the poacher's risks and difficulties—enactments enforced with much energy. At last he was taken in his own house, betrayed by a crony; and, with a brother of less renown, he suffered twenty years of banishment in dull Van Diemen's Land. A ballad about him went through all the wide West Riding. It is sung in moorland snuggeries yet, after half a century, and makes just as good doggerel as the better-known "Lincolnshire Poacher":—

Come, all ye jolly sporting blides,
And listen to my tale:
It tells of two young brothers bold—
They were bred i' Nidderdale.

Jack in his extreme old age tried to sing it for me, writes Mr. Keighley Snowden in the "Pall Mall Gazette," but his voice broke. The man's life had been altogether bitter in spite of indomitable courage, and praise, I took it, was too much for him. But on a sudden he sprang to his feet. "See yo', sir!" he cried with a striking gesture. "God Almighty made wild things for rich and poor i-like, an' then folk ordered laws. But I defied their laws!"—the old rebel rang it out like a trumpet—"for ten year I did. And, by gock! I s'd niver been ta'en to this day but for treachery."

There you had the poacher's creed. And what sets me to write about Jack Sinclar is that he boasted, too, less questionably, of having done no mortal harm to any man whose duty it was to hunt him. He is in utter contrast with the black-hearted homicide who shot two unarmed men on the Maraden moors last week, singly and without much provocation. He would have said, in his curt way, "That's vermin;" and he would not have sheltered him. For some years now the country sides of the Yorkshire manufacturing district have been infested by a bad breed of town-reared poachers who have no tincture of the sportsman and no conscience. Jack was of another kidney. He poached where he lived and lived in most ways like a good neighbour.

The forefathers of Thackeray and Thomas Inman were dalesmen of the stock from which he came, a race with a strong infusion of Danish blood. The garden of Nidderdale, wild, set between stubborn hills, labyrinthic, appealed to the sea-rover colonists. That hill which overlooks Jack's village of Pateley is Greenhow, where Jock Learoyd held the parson over an old lead mine until he said, "She's for neither of us, Jock." Two miles up the valley Gowthwaite Hall stood, and there Eugene Aram served as a tutor. Jack had known an old woman who remembered him—"a mensoful sort of a quiet chap, 'at kenned a deal about 'earbs an birds." In the woods below, a herd of wild white cattle was hardly extinct when this woman lived; and otter, badger and fox were common fauna. Poaching then was no great matter, game being abundant too, and the law not strict. When the late Sir Mathew Wilson caught Jack Sinclar shooting over a dog at Broughton in Airedale, where his father was head keeper, that old-world squire tipped him a guinea and bought the dog, which was a good one. "I've naught against the impudent young jackanapes," he said, "but let him keep off my little bit." Jack was thirteen. In the same year he ran from keepers in his own dale and swam the Nidd. I suppose he was a poacher born; certainly he might have been a keeper, and would not. The offer came when he still lacked three years of legal manhood, but had proved himself by many exploits in fieldcraft, marksmanship, and physical strength the match of men full grown. "Ye run away," chaffed Sir Charles Appleby; "I'd be ashamed." "S-see yo'!" said Jack, who stammered. "B-bring your best man an' lock us in a chamber. A pound he sall tak' th' windo, I." With a laugh, Sir Charles proposed to pay him 30s. a week, and the headstrong lad replied "Nay, I'll be my awn keeper."

From this time on he was an open rebel. The story of a ten years' chase of one well-known rogue within a small area is so unlikely on the face of it that until De Wet appeared I considered it unfit for commonsense hearing. Outside the dales it would not have been understood. But there, as in South Africa, a fleet and daring man had almost the whole population to help him and knew every inch of the ground I have walked round a thirty-two mile course that he and his brother "Lishe" laid out one day, when six good mounted "ranners" hunted them; and I could see that given the staying power for a long day's go-as-you-please, they had little to fear. Every horse was more or less foundered; one broke a leg, another sank to the girths in a bog. Jack told me that he ran with his mouth shut because it kept his head cool; and I remember that his nose, under a hawk's pair of eyes, had extraordinary nostrils. The help given to poachers then by tenantry is easily understood. One of the earlier Game Acts had taken away the tenants right to kill even rabbits, while the landlord could bring as many guns over the farm as he pleased; and meanwhile the game war far too plentiful, because it could not be lawfully sold. The poachers was as welcome to a tenant's lands as the Pied Piper to Hamelin city. The Sinclers, with their country upbringing, left no gates open, "peeled" no walls, and awoke a farmer if they saw his cattle needing him.

But there was more than this to account for the elder brother's career. He seems to have been a man of magnificent physique, with plenty of brains. There is a "goit," or millrace, at Pateley, 24 ft. wide which on one occasion he jumped. A Mr. Hutchinson, one of the Cambridge cracks at hundred yards in the "forties," raced him once for a wager, and lost it easily. In a fight the man was extremely quick, and one catch-as-catch-can throw of his own invention never failed him. But I can only hear of his fighting once by his own choice. It was in rescuing time after time his slower and clumsier brother, a much bigger man, that he won an almost superstitious respect. He took him out of the hands of four picked constables who had Lishe manacled. The method was astute. One after the other Jack tore their clothes off; for, like Thorned in the saga of "Howard the Half," he was "so hard a gripper that the flesh gave way before him wherever he took hold." If two of them left the half-exhausted prisoner in order to deal with him, he leapt the wall back on the road when they resumed the frog's-march. In the end they were naked, with their breeches about their knees to hopple them; and Lishe breaking away, snapped the link of the handcuffs on a bridge parapet. "It clinked like glass," Jack used to say. He himself was a light-boned man of 5 ft. 7 in.; but, as one old farmer told me, he had "a breest and arms like a bullock; and thighs, he niver saw sike legs!"

They went into an attic, approached by so narrow a stair that only one man at once could mount it; and they laid in a stock of lead spar. The head of the storming party had the first of this, and there was no second man. They stood about the house, consulting; and when, half an hour later, Jack and Lishe sallied out bare-sark as they had slept—each with an armful of missiles—the whole 'posse comitatus took to their heels across the valley.

THERE are reasons for believing, says "Marmaduke" in "Truth," that Lord Roberts will in the near future cease to be Commander-in-Chief, and that he will have the distinction of being the last subject of the Crown to bear the title in time of peace. It may be proposed that the King should assume the title, and if His Majesty is as successful as nominal Commander-in-Chief, as he has been since his accession as voluntary Philanthropist-in-Chief and Ambassador-in-Chief, the country will not have any cause to regret the change.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

MR. BALFOUR'S MINISTRY.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE RESIGNS.

THE PREMIER AGGRIEVED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The following are the new members of the Cabinet :—

The Hon. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer

The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Arnold Forster, Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Andrew Graham Murray, Secretary for Scotland

Lord Stanley, Postmaster-General.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council has resigned.

The King has accepted his resignation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The correspondence that has passed between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Balfour shows that the former resigned on account of Mr. Balfour's Sheffield speech, which the Duke regarded as a direct encouragement to the advocates of protection.

The Duke of Devonshire's resignation was tendered on the 2nd instant. Mr. Balfour, in replying on the 3rd instant, said he was greatly surprised and reminded his Grace that he assented on the 16th ultimo to remain in the Cabinet after the policy was fully and frankly discussed from every bearing, and his Grace had since assisted in the formation of the Cabinet.

Mr. Balfour sees no discrepancy in his Sheffield speech and the policy enunciated in his pamphlet and letter to Mr. Chamberlain, both of which he submitted to the Duke before publication, and he considers he has just cause for complaint at the Duke of Devonshire's action, which will undo the healing effect he (Mr. Balfour) anticipated would result from his Sheffield speech, and aggravate Party divisions.

His Majesty the King holds a Council on the 9th instant.

LIBERALS AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

RECRUITS FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE UNIONIST SPLIT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A sensation has been caused in Liberal circles by Mr. Samuel Storey, late M. P. for Sunderland, President of the Northern Liberal Federation, seceding and joining Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr Candlish, another prominent Durham Liberal, accompanies him.

Sir John Stirling Maxwell, member for Glasgow (College division), and Mr. Renshaw, member for Renfrewshire, have returned their tickets for the platform at Mr. Chamberlain's meeting to-morrow, declaring themselves followers of Mr. Balfour.

THE BALKAN BLAZE.

TURKS CHECKED AT RAZLOG.

It appears that with the arrival of Zoutcheff at Razlog the Turks sustained a severe temporary check. Eighty-five Turks who were wounded there have arrived at Salonika and more at Serres.

It is officially announced that Russia and Austria have agreed to a more efficacious mode of control and surveillance of reforms in Macedonia.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THREATENED.

ANOTHER ARMED LUNATIC ARRESTED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Another armed lunatic has been arrested at the White House. He was overpowered after a desperate struggle.

Elaborate precautions are being taken to guard President Roosevelt at to-day's memorial service to the late Sir Michael Herbert British Ambassador at Washington.

THE BRITISH AGENT AT KABUL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

Mauk Khuda Paskhsh Twana, who has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Hafiz Muhammad Nawaz Khan as British Agent at Kabul, leaves India in the middle of the current month for Kabul with an escort of two Daffadars and eleven Sowars of the 18th Bengal Lancers.

A TRAGEDY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

A tragic occurrence took place here to-day when Mr. R. Thieme, a European, shot his son, aged 16, with a rifle while practising.

THE BARRACKPORE ASSAULT CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

In the Barrackpore assault case D'Cunha the accused was to-day convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate of simple hurt, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE COMMISSIONER OF BHAGALPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

Mr. H. C. Williams, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Bhagalpore division, has been ordered home at once under medical advice. It is probable that he will not return to India.

POLO IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 6.

In the second day's play in the Mysore Dussera Polo Tournament the Bangalore Gymkhana team beat the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers "A" team by 4 goals and 1 subsidiary to 1 goal and 3 subsidiaries. The "B" team Imperial Service Lancers beat the team of the Durhams by 3 goals and 1 subsidiary to 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries. The finals will be played on Thursday.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor of Madras has nominated Mr. R. N. Pragasa Moodelliar to be an additional member of the Legislative Council.

FLOODS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

POONA, OCTOBER 6.

The floods reported on the G. I. P. Railway line are at four different sections. At mileage 266, between Mohol and Pakni stations, just above Sholapur, the river Seena is in flood, and has risen 25 feet. Some 50 miles lower down the line between Basoti and Dudni stations the Bori river is in flood, the water having risen some 35 feet at mileage 370, near Shahabad. The place is flooded and a large section of the line is under water. The worst floods are at Yedagiri, mileage 400, where the bursting of a tank, two miles from the railway station, has given rise to floods which it is reported have caused great damage and probable loss of life, as the station yard and the line for miles around is flooded, and the debris of ruined houses, carts, and bodies of drowned cattle have been seen floating throughout. All trace of the railway line is lost. At one time the water was reported to have risen to within a foot of the top of the telegraph posts. The train service was stopped and the mails were delayed 24 hours. The latest information is that the trains are able to run through, but only during the day time. Mr. Collester, the Chief Engineer, and other district engineers are at the scene of the flood.

A telegram received in Bombay yesterday morning states that the floods on the G. I. P. line between Yadagiri and Nalwar have subsided. The regular train service is not yet possible, but two passenger trains will work during daylight. The up-mixed train from Raichur will work so as to reach Nalwar at daylight, and the down train will work as a day train from Wadi.

HYDERABAD CITY FLOODED.

Telegraphic advices from Secunderabad report heavy rain and flood, railway communication with Madras by both routes being interrupted by flood and breaches.

The river Musi is in flood, and Hyderabad City is inundated. Loss of life and property are feared.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

WEST YORKS VS. THE WARWICKS.

The second ties in the Harris Football Tournaments were played to-day between the West Yorks and the Warwicks. There was a good attendance of spectators both civil and military. The match was one of the most stubborn of its kind and was keenly contested from start to finish. Such was the character of the play right through that it was difficult at any part of the game to pick upon the winners. The match was a repetition of runs up and down the field, both teams exhibiting fine powers of passing the ball and playing combinedly together. Some hard fighting ensued mostly towards the centre of the field, the ball being permitted to remain but for short intervals in the territority of either of the contending teams. It sometimes went wide, but was invariably worked around either in one direction or other. This was the order of the play during the whole of the first half time during which nothing was scored.

The play during the second half time was of the same even character, slowly working the ball along the field or rushing it down being its most noticeable feature. Nothing was likewise scored by either side during the second half time and an extra ten minutes' play was allowed. In two minutes from the resumption of the play the Yorks from the corner kick scored one goal, and within another four minutes put in another goal by a kick from the near centre. Nothing further resulted, the game standing : Yorks two goals ; Warwicks nil.

POONA RACES.

SIXTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

HANDICAPS.

The Desert Handicap.—1 Mile. Achilles 9 7, Brigand 9 0, Oriental 8 13, Gallant 8 12, Naranjee 8 8, Hakum 8 1, The Robber 7 11, Shaiboob 7 10, Rose 7 7, Moon 7 5, Regret 7 1, Money Spinner 7 0, Rocket 6 7, Alexis 6 5, Delight 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lb.

Tom Tillput Handicap.—1-2 Mile. Ptarmigan 9 7, Roee 8 11, Governor 8 9, Dispute 8 3, Mint 8 2, Shah Jehan 7 6, Sirjamal 7 4, Chester 7 2, Panalla 11 6 12, Sanaiya 6 11. Striker 6 9, Sweet William 6 7, Galib 6 3. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lb.

The Poona Handicap.—5 furlongs. Stand Off 9 13, Miles 9 13, Loch Clieveden 9 8, Vigorous 9 2, Headsman 8 9, Forest 8 9, Malta 8 3, Harpist 8 2, Peppercorn 8 1, Kingston 8 0, Myosotis 8 0, Carrcewick 7 12, Glen Albyn 7 11, Dr. Barnards 7 7, Wedlock 7 7, Gam 7 6, Victory 7 6, Planet 7 4, Rosecommon 6 13, Altamas 6 0,

The Commissioners Purse.—6 furlongs. Yankee Boy 10 4, Romley Rosa 9 7, Mataiga 8 1, Pet Girl 7 12, Olga 7 12, Key West 7 10, Tragedian 7 5, S P 7 4, yardley 7 2, Vasra 9 13, Nautilus 6 0, Haydn 6 0, Western Queen 6 0. Top wight not accepting weights to be raised 7lb.

STEEPLECHASES,

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Poona Grand Annual—Badger, Oberon, Gaulme, Dundee, Dawn, Stoddart, Vedette and Wahloe.

The Ganeshkhind Chase—Good Chap, Rezia, Funny, Nautilus, Free trade and Pomfret.

The Poona Handicap—Spark, Presbyterian, Fire up, Mysolis, Stand Off, Altamars, Tol, Clieveden, Glen Albyn, Planet, Miles, and Carrcewick.

The Desert Handicap—Officer, Najaffi, New Moon, Bay Middleton, Skylark, Najeed, Arthur, Arabistan, Brigand, Shaiboob, and Oriental.

The Lilliput Handicap—Greatorex, Hermit, Minting King, Grey Pearl, Early Bird, Sybarite, Young Faisseer, Panala and Shah Jehan.

The Commissioners Purse—Bandicoot, Annie Laurie, Minnehaha, and Yardley.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 5th October.

GOLF.

THE GOLF WEEK.

The golf week of the Royal Bombay Golf Club started on Monday with a scratch competition against Bogey. The Bogey score was too low for all the players who were in every case down to their imaginary opponent.—

The results were as follows :—

	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.
Mr L Stansfeld	2 down	3 down	4 down
Mr Osborne Marshall ...	3 down	4 down	5 down
Mr Jas Carnegie	4 down	4 down	8 down
Mr J Silver	4 down	5 down	9 down

The others were more than 9 down or returned no scores.

THE GOVERNOR'S "AT HOME."

GYMKHANA AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 6

Sir James Monteath, the Governor of Bombay, was "At Home" this afternoon at Ganeshkhind where a nice and pleasant gymkhana meeting was held. More than 400 ladies and gentlemen were present. The guests were met by Sir James who was present on the ground. The gymkhana was managed by Captain Balmain, Bayford, and Meynell. Quite a number of events were programmed, and as post entries were accepted for all, most of the events were filled well. After the gymkhana the Governor distributed the prizes to the successful winners. The following are the details :—

First event.—Ladies' Bending Race in and out of Poles.

Miss Muir-Mackenzie..... 1

Also competed.—Mrs. Windle, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Wogan-Browne, Miss Lloyd, Miss Dodington, Miss Laing, Miss Fulton, and Mrs. Young.

Second event.—Atalanta Stakes.—Lady and gentleman to ride past mark one. Lady drops one ball ; gentleman picks it up. The pair then continue to mark two and repeat at mark three. First pair past the winning post to win. Gentleman must have three balls in hand at the finish.

Mrs. Young and Major Edward..... 1

Also competed :—Mrs. Windle and Captain Kettlewell, Mrs. Wogan-Browne and Captain Wogan-Browne, and Miss Laing and Captain Laing.

Third event.—Golf Hurdle Race (pairs). Alternate strokes over five flights of hurdles and through goals.

Nine pairs competed

Lady Jenkins and Colonel Carter..... 1

Miss Fulton and Captain Knight..... 2

Also competed :—Miss Crofton and Mr. Kitwan Mrs. Griffiths and Mr. Marriott, Mrs. Bean and Mr Barker, Mrs. Laing and Mr. Griffiths, Miss Dodington and Captain Frith, Mr. Bolton and Mr. Campbell, and Mrs Bean and Mr. Deaning.

Fourth event.—Waltzing Race (pairs). Dancing backwards or forwards not allowed.

Eight pairs competed.

Mrs. G. Young and Captain Knight..... 1

Also competed :—Mrs. Windle and Captain Kettlewell, Mrs. Carter and Mr. Deaning, Mrs. Fawcett and Major Windle, Mrs. and Mr. Gwyane-Giffin, Miss Glennie and Mr. Crofton, Miss Smith and Mr. Ross, and Miss Muir-Mackenzie and Major Geddes.

Fifth event.—Gentlemen's Butterfly Race (mounted).

Mr. Denning 1

Also competed Captains Kettlewell, Wogan-Brown, Laing, and Knight, Major Windle and Edwards, and Messrs Campbell, Meade, Barker and Marriot.

DEATH OF LADY JALAL SHAH.

The death occurred this afternoon at Civil Lines of Lady Jalal Shah, widow of the late Aga Jalal Shah and daughter-in-law of his Highness the first Aga. The deceased lady who was 56 years old lead a very retired life since the murder of her grandson, the late Aga Hasham Shah in Poona a few years ago after which her health appeared to undergo a change. She rallied somewhat, but she experienced fresh grief on the death of her son Aga Moochool Shah in May last. This last blow appeared to pray on her mind. Lady Jalal Shah was the principal lady in the Aga Khan's family and was highly respected. She leaves one son, Aga Coochick Shah, and two daughters, the mothers of Aga Bager Shah and the Late Aga Hasham Shah.

STATE BANQUET AT MYSORE.

SIR DONALD ROBERTSON'S DEPARTURE.

MYSORE, OCTOBER 5.

At the State banquet held to-night there was a brilliant assembly. Sir Donald Robertson, in proposing the health of the Maharaj, said :—The pleasant task of proposing the health of his Highness the Maharaja has fallen to my lot on many occasions, but this evening the honour is one, to me at least, of peculiar significance, seeing that this is the last time that I shall have the privilege of asking his Highness' guests at Mysore to honour the toast which I am about to ask you to drink. When first I entered upon by present duties, nearly seven years ago the Maharaja was quite a boy, and it has been a very gratifying and interesting task to witness his satisfactory mental and physical development during this period, under the guidance of that most excellent officer, Mr. Stuart Fraser, who is, I am glad to say, returning to India to take up an appointment in the Political Department. His Highness' training culminated in the installation of August, 1902, since which time he has been ruling his State in a manner which has elicited general and warm appreciation. But, ladies and gentlemen, to the majority of those present to-night, the personal and social aspect of the Maharaja's character will appeal with greater force than the purely official side. His Highness possesses qualities which must endear him to his many European friends. (Cheers.) Is he not the pink of politeness and courtesy to all ? Is he not a good sportsman ? Witness his revival of the Mysore Races and his practical encouragement and love for that best of all games,—polo. Is he not the soul of hospitality ? Let that question be answered by the hundreds of guests whom he has so generously and so sumptuously entertained in this house, where, as we all know, there is always a sincere and hospitable welcome. Well then, ladies and gentlemen, as you assent to all these propositions I may claim to have established my point which is that our host is, one of the nicest and best princes of India ; that he is if I may venture to say so, a rattling good fellow in every sense of the term, and as such I propose that we drink his health, and wish him long life and prosperity, coupling with this toast as is usual the health of his honoured mother, her Highness the Maharani. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. E. Maconochie, Private Secretary to the Maharaja, in replying to the toast, said :—Sir Donald Robertson, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is my pleasant duty to return thanks on behalf of his Highness the Maharaja to you, Sir, for the terms in which you have proposed his Highness' health, and to you ladies and gentlemen for the hearty manner in which you have received the toast. It is always a sincere gratification to his Highness to welcome his friends to Mysore. He trusts that your stay has been enjoyable and that you will carry away with you the pleasantest recollections of the Dussera of 1903. On the present occasion, behind the general festivity, there lurks the shadow that must fall when the best of friends are about to part. It is not for me to put into words the sentiments of his Highness tower is Sir Donald and Lady Robertson ; but this I can say, that their presence once more has given his Highness the most heartfelt pleasure, whilst his regret at their departure is tempered by the thought that what is loss to their Indian friends is gain to them in the attainment of the repose which they have so honourably earned. His Highness is assured that all present here to-night will join him heartily in wishing them all health, happiness, and prosperity in their retirement. Ladies and gentlemen, in his Highness' name, I give you the toast of Colonel Sir Donald and Lady Robertson. The toast was drunk with equal enthusiasm.

A display of fire-works followed.

PRESIDENT OF THE MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 6.

Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose has written to the local Congress committee accepting the invitation to preside at the Madras sessions of the Congress in December next.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S RESIGNATION.

THE resignation of the Duke of Devonshire of his position in Mr. Balfour's Cabinet has not been unexpected, though its announcement has been somewhat delayed. His Grace has expressed himself as a supporter of Free Trade, but like Mr. Ritchie and the other Free Trade members of the late Cabinet agreed with the institution of an inquiry into the fiscal question. Since he became Duke of Devonshire the statesman, familiar to the world as the Marquis of Hartington, has taken but little active part in politics. But his name has been a household word, any time the last six and forty years. Pull back up the stream of recollection to a certain day in March 1857. A young gentleman, tall, loosely built, ruddy, with nut-brown hair brush into a sleek slab across his forehead, has just been called to the table to take the oath and his seat as M. P. for North Lancashire. He strolls with a nervous, self-deprecatory stride, humbling the writ of the Returning Officer, and, astonished by the ripple of cheers which give him a Whiggish welcome, he drifts through the formalities of signing the roll and shaking hands with the speaker. That was Lord Hartington forty six years ago. Look at him to-day, as he walks from the bar to his seat at the lower corner of the Front Bench above the gangway. He holds his hat turned towards his breast while he passes his hand over the unthinned slab of glossy hair, just as he has done with the unintermitent regulation of an unconquerable mannerism ; he is, but for a slight silvering of the hair, the same man that we saw make his "debut" so long ago. He has changed visibly hardly at all.

When Lord Hartington entered the House of Commons, England, which had just emerged from the Crimean War, was committed to a life and death struggle in India. Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister—"the Tory chief of a Radical Cabinet" as Mr. Disraeli had described him in his election address ; Mr. Disraeli himself was Leader of the Conservative Opposition. Lord Hartington was fortunate in the time of his entry into public life. As the heir-apparent of the Duke of Devonshire, he had entered Parliament with an assured position, supported as this was by a certain reputation for a clear head. Governments in those days were not long-lived ; majorities were small, coalitions, then as now, the outcome of a regard for principle rather than a love of place, though the statesmen at the head of these combinations, then as now, benefited by the scruples of their natural opponents.

Lord Hartington first came prominently and influentially into notice by undertaking to move the vote of "No confidence," which, after the election of 1859, upset the Derby-Disraeli Ministry, formed in the year previously. The election had proved, for those days, a very considerable triumph for Lord Palmerston, who had returned with a majority of 350 against the Conservative muster-roll of 302. The debate on the motion of "No confidence" was marked by great heat, for the Ministry were determined to go out with all the honours of war, and in particular by a fierce passage between Mr. Disraeli and Sir James Graham, over a purely personal matter. It was in his speech on this occasion that the Conservative Leader justified the rhetorical recklessness of youth with the oft-quoted words : —"Young men will be young men ; youth is, as we all know, somewhat reckless in assertion, and when we are juvenile and curly, one takes pride in sarcasm and invective." Sir James Graham retorted, in an equally memorable passage by stigmatising his assailant as the Red Indian of debate." "By the use of the tomahawk," continued Sir James, "he has cut his way to power, and by a recurrence of the scalping system he hopes to prevent the loss of it. . . . ." "He is a illustration of the fact that one might lose one's curls and still retain one's taste for sarcasm." Truly Lord Hartington was fortunate in having been made a moving figure in a debate which was animated by a duel so historic.

From 1850 to the General Election of 1863, the noble marquis again took his share in the big debates and the varying vicissitudes of these nine years, but in the General Election, which turned upon the household Saffrage Act, he lost his seat. Radnor found him another seat. In 1880 he was returned both for the Radnor District and for North-East Lancashire, when he elected to sit for the latter constituency. At the General Election of 1885, on the County Household Suffrage Act his lordship was returned, for the new division of Rossendale, which he retained at the closely following and memorable General Election of 1886, and for which he now sits.

It was in March, 1863, that Lord Hartington first took office—that of a Junior Lord of the Admiralty (a sort of glorified Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) ; but in April he went over to Pall-mall as Under-Secretary for War, where he remained until February 1866 when he became Chief of the Department. His party being ousted from favour, Lord Hartington returned to the cold shade of Opposition, witnessed the sharp fighting over the Reform Bill, and the triumph of manœuvre in the doctrine of surprises. In 1868 he became Postmaster-General, and answered for that department until his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland in January, 1871. Here he remained until his chief's whimsical dissolution of Parliament in 1874. When Lord Hartington returned to Parliament he found himself with his colleagues and the Liberal Party in Opposition, and Mr. Disraeli firmly established at the head of the newly-educated Tory Party, and the strongest majority that party had mustered since the Reform Act of 1832.

Mr. Gladstone, munching the cud of sweet and bitter reflection, conceived the Quixotic determination of resigning the leadership of the Liberal Party, whereupon Lord Hartington was run for this position with Mr. W. E. Forster, and it was mainly through the eloquently expressed foresight of Mr. Bright that the decision was not given in favour of the Member for Bradford. The position, however, soon became extremely onerous, and Mr. Gladstone seemed to take a secret pleasure in making it ridiculous. No sooner had Lord Hartington's calm and decorous statesmanship an excellent personal qualities brought the party into line again, both in the house of Commons and in the country, than Mr. Gladstone would rush from his retirement, breaking with an utterly inopportune speech and into the ditch went the coach again. Lord Hartington received the most powerful and sagacious aid from Mr. W.P. Adams, the Liberal Whip of that time, who never despaired all through those six years of exile. When the Conservative Government of 1874 was overthrown in 1880, and Mr. Gladstone returned to power, the cool-headed Liberal Whip, who never lost heart, was sent to India, where he speedily died. From April, 1880, to December, 1880, Lord Hartington was responsible for India, from 1882 to June 1885 he sat as Minister for War and is responsible for the expedition sent to bring Gordon out of Khartoum. In his admirably-conceived speech at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Chamberlain, recalling Dr. Johnson's description of the third Duke of Devonshire as having been distinguished above all men by a "dogged tenacity," gracefully pinned this characterisation upon the noble marquis his descendant. The Duke has always been marked by an eminent doggedness, partly the offcome of his English breed and partly the growth of his upright ness of mind. He is a little slow to adopt a new faith ; but when he adopts it he sticks to it. His grace now ranks with the most impressive debaters in Parliament, and this is, perhaps, the only sign of change which pre-eminently marks and accentuates his public career. When he entered Parliament, and for very many years afterwards—down even to his election to the leadership of the Liberal Party—he represented in his efforts at oratory a good man struggling truly with adversity. He is now fluent. He has shown his doggedness of character by adhering with an ever-increasing tenacity to the Unionis Party ; and he enjoys the most perfect confidence in Parliament as well as in the country. He graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854, was made LL. D. in 1862, and he is also a D.C.L. ; besides which he holds, or has held, various rectorial and other academic distinctions. Though a keen sportsman, the Duke of Devonshire, who became Lord President of the Council in 1900 can be a hard worker, and his official records are filled with stories of his departmental industry Outside Parliament his Grace's business and commercial interest are numerous.

BISHOP MACARTHUR'S DEPARTURE.

FAREWELL LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am unwilling to leave India without addressing a few parting words to my friends of all communities, and I trust that you will kindly allow me to do this through the medium of your columns.

In the first place I desire to thank all who in various ways, have shown me kindness and whom I can have no opportunity of thanking by word of mouth I desire to mention in particular the uniform attention and the generous accommodation which I have received from the railway companies on my frequent tours and from many others who by putting carriages, etc., at my disposal, have lessened the fatigues and added to the comforts of my journeys.

I owe a debt of gratitude also to a large number of friends in all parts of the diocese who have shown me an ever ready and bounteous hospitality, which in many instances, I have had no opportunity in any way to return. I have been sensible indeed, of the presence of a spirit of kindness which from the earliest days of my residence in the country has helped me on my way, has encouraged me in all my efforts, has cheered me in ill-health, and has now done much to mitigate the pain of breaking off from the incomparable interests and pleasures of my work in India. This spirit has seemed to me to be common to all communities. I have been impressed deeply by the warm-hearted and generous attitude of Indians. It was impossible for one who had reached middle life without knowing almost anything of India to forecast the disposition, tone and temper of educated Indians towards a new comer in the position to which I had been called. The Bishop does not come as one who is directly concerned, in any way with administration or with public duties affecting the whole body of the people. In this respect his position is different from that of a civil officer of Government, a lawyer, an educationalist or even a soldier. He is simply the head of the Church of England in the Diocese and that is not a position which could be supposed to have much interest for the people of India. But I have been conscious from first to last of a comprehensive tolerance and personally I have encountered no bigotry narrowness, antipathy or aloofness on account of the creed which I represent. This has been especially gratifying to me for it denotes a correspondence between my own conception and that of educated Indians respecting the possibilities of usefulness open to a Bishop of the English Church in an Indian Diocese. Ecclesiastically no doubt a Christian Bishop's opportunities in a country like this are subject to obvious and rigid limitations. But ministers of religion are at liberty to feel that they are citizens as well as ecclesiastics and that if they have the time, the strength, and the will, the field of public service lies open to them just as much as it does to others. Indians have seemed to me to be intelligent and large hearted enough to welcome the co-operation of all educated men who desire to serve the community. I desire in parting to express my appreciation of what has seemed to me a singularly happy feature in the Indian attitude and my deep regret that failure of health and enforced absence in Europe as well as diminution of working power consequent on illness have so greatly hindered and at last defeated the desire of my heart which has been to work hand in hand with all who desire to advance the welfare of India. While recognizing fully the importance of the duties of citizenship as a common bond of union and co-operation in India, I have had the ever present conviction that religion is the greatest and most sacred of human concerns. Here again, I believe the people of India feel along with me. They believe generally in the vital necessity of religion though they differ widely respecting its form. I have made strong and frequent statements of my belief in Christ as the one Redeemer of the race, the one Saviour of humanity. Indians are too religious to complain of strong convictions strongly expressed. I have also done all in my power, though alas ! too little, to encourage and strengthen Christian Missions to the people of India. It has been my conviction that a fine national work is being done for India in Christian schools and colleges. The moral principles and ideals of Christianity as well, perhaps, as some impressions of its spiritual attractions are being carefully and steadily imparted. A class of men and women by no means insignificant in numbers, such as never existed in India before is being trained in these Christian schools. This is the case whether or no they become formally Christians. We know that through them a leaven is being introduced which is changing gradually the inner character and consciousness of educated India. We may well be content with this and wait its natural and certain development. I have learned from some of my more intimate and cultured Indian friends that the minds of many among them are being drawn to the true type of Christian character. Their difficulty is that Christian doctrine and observances do not seem to them generally to produce it. That is a sad reflection. Yet without the revelation of truth and the moral ideals how can the character be formed or educated. But let not our Indian friends think that we desire to excuse ourselve for our failings. It must be a solemn question in the mind of every earnest Christian man on leaving India whether he has exhibited them the character towards which the heart of India is drawn. For all personal shortcomings in this sacred matter, I pray that I may be forgiven.

In that part of the Society of India which professes Christianity there is much that one would wish to see different from what it is. But there is one feature in it which causes thankfulness viz., its concord and friendliness. The cordiality of relations with those outside of the English Church will be to me a delightful memory of the last five years. The visits of courtesy, the warmhearted greetings, the pleasant and profitable talks, the frequent union in prayer and worship on Sunday evenings in the Hills, will often come up in my mind hereafter as one of the happiest things of the past. Though I am not permitted to remain in India I shall remember it always with gratitude and affection. I trust that those who have counted me their friend will believe in the sincerity and permanence of my interest. To see them sometimes in the West, to do them a service or a kindness when possible, may I trust, be my privilege in future years. It is true that my retirement from my Indian post will greatly curtail my worldly resources, but I shall not, I trust, be without the means of showing a modest hospitality. Hoping that I may have the opportunity before October 17th of bidding many of my friends of all communities in Bombay good-bye. I am &c.

J., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ANOTHER RECORD IN REVENUE.

AT the Port Trustees' Meeting yesterday the returns of revenue for the half year ending 30th September were considered. The Chairman explained that the receipts from all sources amounted over 30½ lakhs and showed an increase of Rs. 2,04,000 over the receipts for the corresponding period of last year, the previous best on record. The increase is principally owing to improvement in the export trade, the chief item of increase being 210,000 tons of wheat and seeds and 424,000 packages of cotton. The result is highly satisfactory and is proof of a further advance in the prosperity of the trade of the port.

SUIT AGAINST A NAWAB.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court, yesterday, disposed of a suit instituted by Osman Jamal against H. H. Abdul Rasul Khanji, Nawab of Bejia, in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 6,543 with interest and costs. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiff was the assignee of the business of the late Sirdar Omar Jamal who had supplied the defendant with a rubber tyred victoria and a pair of horses, and other carriage accessories. Demands were made from time to time for the amount, but no payment was made. His lordship gave a decree for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

A NEW CURTAIN RAISER.

THE MOODY-MANNERS COMPANY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

So far as the cathedral performances of the Hereford Festival were concerned, the week's doings came to an end with the performance of "Messiah." The whole proceedings wound up with a final concert at the Shire Hall. About this it is scarcely worth while entering into any long discussion, because as a matter of fact it partook of the nature of a thousand-and-one concerts which are being constantly given in London. A young violinist, however, Miss Evangeline Anthony, made what is believed to have been her first big appearance in public on this occasion, and played the "Kreutzer Sonata" with Miss Adela Verne, who was excellent at the pianoforte. Miss Anthony still requires a good deal of practice and experience before she can hope to enter into the bands of the really interesting musical artists; she has an excellent idea of both the limitations and the power of her instrument ; her technique is very good, but as yet her tone is far too thin. For the rest, Mme. Emily Squire, Mr. Plunket Greene, and other gave their assistance to a concert which included a quartet by Haydon and a quartet by Dvorak. These were played by MM. B. Carrodus, Ellis Roberts, A. Hobday, and W. H. Squire, in each case the interpretation was excellent. The Festival was managed with energy and conceived in a spirit of freshness. One cannot help thinking that, interesting as it is to have had so many novelties, the result necessarily was somewhat to handicap the general average of performance for the week. These festivals are especially encouraging to young musicians by bringing forward works which would under other circumstances be likely to lie under a cloud of neglect, but there is a limit to this sort of encouragement and one is strongly inclined to think that that limit was a little overpassed by the organizers of the Hereford Festival. Waiving that matter, one may recur to Mr. Coleridge Taylor's "Atonement" in the way of summary. It has not yet been proved by the production of this composition that Mr. Coleridge Taylor is anything but a man of one work. His name has so far been identified with "Hiawatha," and it is not likely that it will be further identified, in the popular idea, with "The Atonement." Of Bach's "Jesus Sleeps," not more need be said in summary than that its wonderful and planetary sense of beauty once more proved the genuine Bach to any and that Mr. William Green was excellent in the solo tenor part. There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the merits of the performance given on Thursday of "The Dream of Gerontius." In one quarter it has been stated that after that given at Sheffield this must rank as the finest.

One has doubts as to how many performances the finder of such a verdict has actually heard ; but, when one considers Düsseldorf, Westminster, Sheffield, even Birmingham and Worcester, Hereford must be ranked distinctly at the bottom of the list. Then Paillipp Wolfrum's "A Christmas Mystery" did not exactly realize all the enthusiastic heraldings which had run before its production. The only reason for producing a new thing is clearly on account of its obvious merits, in addition to the patent fact of the difficulty, which such a work would have of being produced under any other circumstances. It is necessary to be very jealous in such a matter as this, and though Hereford is to be congratulated upon its generosity one cannot say that in every respect that generosity was justified. There was to the chorus. Taken all in all, despite the fact that here and there is the course of the week it has been necessary to point out where they were a little unsatisfactory or even blameworthy, in comparison with their beginnings, it may safely be said that not for a long time has a Three Choirs Festival provided so excellent a body of singers. It would be absurd, of course, to expect the same freshness from Friday's interpretation of "Messiah" as from Sunday's singing of Elgar's "Te Deum" ; the week is bound to tell upon voices constantly being used and it was necessary, on one very trying day, for Dr. Sinclair to call a rehearsal in the morning, actually within a very short time of performance. The choir, then, varied in quality throughout the week ; but the average was undoubtedly a very fine one indeed. The curious part of the matter is that in the show choruses, such as those which were selected from "Israel in Egypt," these singers did less well than in more informal work, where less great things were expected. A word of special praise is due to Mr. Andrew Black for the exceedingly noble quality of his singing ; and it is long since Mme. Alsoni has been in finer form. Finally, a word of genuine admiration must be written in praise of Dr. Sinclair, who had everything to do with the undoubted success which has been here recorded.

It is stated—with what truth it remains for a future of which one is somewhat sceptical to show—that we are to witness a revival of the 'lever de rideau.' For this reason perhaps "The Mirror," by Miss Rosina Filippi, which on Tuesday for the first time produced Billy's Little Love Affair, at the Criterion is invested with the titular dignity of A Play, in one Act. In itself the story merely recounts pretty little incident which does not specially lend itself to dramatic representation. The action passes in a Japanese village remote in both time and place. Anything over a hundred years ago Mura, a tea gardener married a beautiful wife. The fair Osana idolises him with a simple faith of which he is quite undeserving. For through he is both proud and fond of her, he is so ridiculously jealous, that he seeks to keep from her all knowledge of her beauty of which curiously, she is but half aware. He imprisons her within his house lest the admiration of the outer world should arouse her slumbering vanity. He tells her she is laughably hideous, and paints hearlessly to the wall where hangs an ugly picture which he declares to be a true likeness of herself. The too trustful Osana is convinced, until there arrives upon the scene one Tuyo, "a wise old man," who brings with him a wonder, hitherto unknown—a mirror. The astonishment of the young couple knows no bounds as they gaze for the first time upon faces which they have never seen and do not recognise as their own. Amusing complications arise as the glass passes from hand to hand and the sage makes the most of his chance for taking the selfish husband down a peg or two. He contrives, of course, to put matters right between Mura and Osana, and though he refuses to leave his newly-found toy to replace the caricature upon the wall, he imparts to them the knowledge which at once to say they have not acquired for themselves that they will find a even better mirror in each other's eyes. In spite of the story's claim to foundation in a legend current in Japan one wonders whether in the Land of Flowers there was no Narcissus of native growth and is for the "mirror of the lover's eye," of one had supposed that its discovery was almost prehistoric. A pretty fantasi could be forgiven if the play were in any sense a play, but as we have said the action affords but slight dramatic possibilities. Pictorially it is no less charming than many familiar stage representations of Japan as we would have it. Mrs. Cairns-James and Mr. Ian Maclaren acted brightly in their somewhat unconvincing roles and Mr. J. W. Macdonald voiced the wise sayings of the seer in a sufficiently sonorous and impressive manner. But it is to be feared that we shall look in vain to "The Mirror" to bring about a permanent conversion of the late-comers.

By one of their Wagner nights the excellent Moody-Manners company would doubtless elect to stand or fall. The verdict, after such a performance as theirs of "Tannhauser" on Friday night, is that they undoubtedly stand. Like his Lohengrin, Mr. Arne's interpretation of the erring knight is distinctly poetical, and of the two his Tannhauser is the better. In his singing the other night he showed us that the purely vocal passages are given by him with correctness and appreciation, but he rises to a higher level in "Tannhauser" by making the character entirely emotional—a person absorbed

completely in the mood of the moment. In the tourney of song, when momentarily under the lascivious spell of Venus, he bursts forth with his impassioned utterances in praise of the goddess; and again, when in the depths of despair he tells of his pilgrimage, he carried his audience with him and achieved a triumph. Miss Alice Esty was an admirable Elizabeth, tender and gentle in her acting and singing with sweetness. Mr. Charles Magrath was quite an exceptionally good Landgrave. He is quite the English Plancon. For the rest Mr. William Dever, as Wolfram, once more showed what a useful man he is in an opera company. As Alberich one night, and then with a false nose, mildly humorous the next as the clown in "I Pagliacci," his readiness, his dexterity, his care, are all little short of amazing. Mr. Eckhold, the conductor, is the other amazing man in the organisation. He is at it every night, and there are plenty of rehearsals into the bargain. He has a wonderful grip of a Wagner score, and the good results he has secured from his much improved orchestra have had much to do with excellent performances.

The Fulham Grand Theatre was on Monday the scene of an experiment in the introduction to English playgoers of a very Gallic farce by Paul Berton and De Villiers, adapted under the title of "The Regimental Kiddy." The plot concerns itself with the relations supposed by a quite improbable series of mistakes to exist between various officers of the regiment and a solicitor's wife's baby, which has fits (mercifully "off") in the first act. The whole fabric is built on the foundation of equivoque, a prehistoric, legitimate, and dangerous artifice of the fast writer. The action lasts with spasmodic jerks, for the three necessary acts, and it is chiefly humorous when the stage becomes a howling pandemonium. Much of the dialogue is vulgar, without being particularly funny, though here and there it is genuinely humorous. Sometimes one could not help laughing if he wished, though the amount of laughter depends almost wholly upon the excellent drollery with which Mr. Charles Rock bears the burden of the play upon his shoulders in the character of the solicitor, Christopher. He showed himself an actor of farce of really first-rate ability. As a somewhat comic soldier-servant, Mr. Paul Berton amused his audience. That he was guilty of the over-emphasis of the amateur did not interfere with the success which he gained. Mr. C. M. Lowne, an actor of tried experience dealt satisfactorily with the post of a French Colonel, and the piece was received with continuous roars of merriment. We have no hesitation in prophesying a prosperous career for its rather obvious and not specially refined merriment in the suburbs and the provinces, though a West End audience might not receive it with unqualified approval. The jollity was preceded by a piece of banality called "Drifted," in which Miss Cytel Wynne showed real talent, which would have been all the better if she could have hurried her speech to some extent. Otherwise this excursion in stereotyped pathos calls for no comment.

During this week at the Grand Theatre, Islington, Mr. Oswald Brand is presenting a somewhat revised version of "The Green Bushes," the sometime famous drama written by Mr. J. B. Buckstone, which had its first performance as far back as 1845. In those days the Adelphi Theatre was under the management of Mr. Frederick Yates, father of Edmund Yates, and amongst a series of stock plays which were always resorted to in times of doubt or difficulty was "The Green Bushes." The whole burden of the play rested upon the backs of Messrs. Wright and Paul Bedford, and the humour originated almost entirely from them, and was not to be found in the play itself, so much so that when an interval elapsed between successive performances sufficiently long to enable them to forget portions of their respective parts, the only assistance that could be obtained was in the retentive memory of a local pottoy, who could faithfully reproduce their original gags, and thereby remind them of their own performances. When Mr. Wright retired from the Adelphi company, his part was played by Mr. J. L. Toole. Judging from the performance, the initial success of the drama was undoubtedly due to the efforts of these two, for there seems little else to account for the immense popularity which it undoubtedly achieved. The dialogue strikes upon the ear as unnaturally crude and disconnected, and as for the story, while no doubt a certain strength of situation can be attained by leaving a man in Ireland with one wife at the conclusion of the first act, and finding him in America with another at the commencement of the second, nevertheless it is not materially improved by causing the inevitable meeting to take place on the banks of the Mississippi, whither the first wife has departed on a solitary hunt for her erring husband. As presented the story appears artifical and unconvincing. But perhaps it may be permissible to fall back on the consoling thought that a great deal that is old and backneyed now was original sixty years ago, when this play was first produced. On the whole the acting was all that was required. The two comedians were moderately amusing as portrayed by Mr. Fred. George and Mr. Douglas Hamilton, and Mr. Ivan Berlyn was good as Murtoch. Perhaps the two best performances were given by Miss Helen Bancroft as Miami, and Miss Winifred Leeson as Tigertail the Indian squaw. The revival appeared to give considerable satisfaction to a well-filled house.

The forthcoming musical season promises to be of extraordinary interest. In addition to the "Pops" the Broadwood and the London Symphony Concerts, there will be the Richter concert, with the Halle orchestra, and the Berlioz concerts, conducted by Wingartner and Richard Strauss. The vocal and instrumental recitals also promise to be of exceptional interest. Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford will give an orchestral concert at the Albert Hall on October 10th with the assistance of the Philharmonic Band, conducted by Dr. F. H. Cowen. After the Birmingham Festival they will go on tour with a party comprising M. Johannes Wolff, Mr. W. H. Squire, and Mr. Frank Marrick, the pianist. Madame Blauvelt, it may be said in passing will also make a provincial tour from the middle of Oct. She will be accompanied by an exceptionally strong company of artists—Miss Muriel Foster, Mr. William Green, Mr. Andrew Black, Mr. Tivadar Nachez, and Miss Madeline Payne. Returning to the concerts to be given in London, Senor Sarasate will give two recitals, on October 19th and 26th, Mr. Plunket Greene, a series of three, during the coming season, and Madame Carreno, Herr Kreisler, Herr Schonberger, Mr. Frederick Lamond, and Herr Joseph Slivinski will be among the instrumentalists who will visit us before Christmas. Mr. Ffrangeon Davies, who has not given a vocal recital for some time, will hold one at the Bechstein Hall after the Birmingham Festival in October.

CONSIGNMENT OF OPIUM.

The Hon Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit instituted by Shriklssondas Lukmandas and others against Chaterbooj Megraj and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 4,365 with interest and costs. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants did not put in their appearance.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendants consigned opium from Neemuch and Khandwa, with instructions to sell the same on their account, and drew hundies for the same. On the account being made up a sum of Rs. 4,365 was found due to the plaintiffs, for which a demand was made, but no payment had been received.

His lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

DISHONOURED HUNDIS AND RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the High Court yesterday, disposed of the suit brought by Mulchand Thakoredas and another, against the Bombay Baroda Railway Company and another in which the plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared that they have a lien on the goods now in the possession of the railway company for the unpaid purchase money thereof, about Rs. 55,000; that the railway company be ordered to deliver up the goods to the plaintiffs on payment to them of all charges; that the second defendant be restrained from selling or dealing with the goods; that a receiver be appointed, etc. Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Trebjee Dyabhoy and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Scott with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the railway company. There was no appearance for the other defendant.

The plaintiffs are merchants and commission agents, and as such carry on business at Muktesher in Ferozpur. On the 18th May 1903, one Bhanjee Sawjee, an agent of the second defendant (Vaijl Dawkaran,) who was represented to be a Bombay merchant in a large way of business, came to Muktesher and represented to plaintiffs that he was sent there by second defendants to make purchases of wheat and grain in the Ferozpur district. Bhanjee asked the plaintiffs to act as bankers and commission agents for the second defendant, and agreed to give them commission at the rate of 3-4 per cent. and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. It was arranged that the plaintiffs were to act as second defendant's purchasing agents, and as such purchase and pay for the goods and consign the same to the second defendant in Bombay, and draw hundis for the approximate purchase amount on the second defendant against such consignments, the second defendant promising to pay such hundis before taking possession of the goods. In conformity with the arrangement, plaintiffs purchased goods and consigned them to second defendant in Bombay. Hundis were drawn and paid. Subsequently the second defendant's agent bought a very large quantity of grain. Plaintiffs paid for the whole of these goods and consigned a part to second defendant under fifteen railway receipts, and the defendant agent gave them eight hundis for the aggregate sum of Rs. 55,000. The second defendant refused to accept the hundies when presented, and before the plaintiff's became aware of such disbonour he succeeded in obtaining possession of about 1,000 bags of grain from the railway company. Plaintiffs, on being informed by telegram of the dishonour of the hundis, wired to the Goods Agent of the Railway Company to stop delivery to the second defendant, which was done. The second defendant had dishonestly sold some of the railway receipts covering the aforesaid goods, and was trying to dispose of the other receipts. Plaintiffs said they were unpaid vendors of the goods, and as such are entitled to resume possession, and that they have a lien thereon for the unpaid purchase price thereof.

His lordship, after hearing counsel, passed the following exparte decree. Decree for plaintiffs against second defendant for Rs. 13,906-4-3 and costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. Suit dismissed as against other defendants, plaintiffs' solicitors undertaking to pay the first defendant's costs of the suit, including correspondence as to making other defendants parties, and including costs ordered to be paid by the order of 24th August 1903. Receiver to pay the Rs. 37,352-12-3 in his hands to plaintiffs; and on such payment to be discharged. Commissioner to pay the Rs. 45,000 deposited by receiver to plaintiffs' solicitors. Other defendants to bear their own costs. First defendant discharged from all liability in respect of the goods covered by the fifteen railway receipts. Liberty to plaintiffs to recover over from second defendant all costs paid by them to the first defendant.

MANCHESTER MERCHANTS FAILURE.

INTERWOVEN INTERESTS.

The affairs of Hamilton, Young, and Co., merchants of George-street, Manchester, were inquired into at the Manchester Bankruptcy Court, on September 14, when there appeared for public examination Andrew Coventry Young of Berkeley Gardens, Campden Hill, London, lately of Campden Hill Court, and prior to that of Alderley Edge, Albert Augustine Neatby, of Prestwich and Chas. Malcolm Hayes, of Kersal, who had carried on business in partnership with Sir Allan Arthur, of Calcutta.

Messrs. Young and Arthur had also carried on business separately as merchants, insurance agents and commission agents, under the style of Ewing and Co., at Calcutta, but Mr. Dibb (the Official Receiver) intimated that he proposed to deal only with the English business. The affairs of that in India were being dealt with there, and the estate was being administered in Calcutta.

The statement of affairs relating to the business of Hamilton, Young, and Co. lodged by Young, Neatby, and Hayes showed liabilities of £11,848 4s. 5d. expected to rank for dividend, and assets of £7,899 7s. 2d. leaving a deficiency of £3,948 17s. 3d. Young's separate statement showed a deficiency of £4,607 0s 6d. on liabilities of £5,028 0s, 6d. expected to rank; Neatby's a deficiency of £969 8s. 7d. on liabilities of £1,010 8s. 7d., and Hayes' a deficiency of £17 9s, 3d. on liabilities put at £502 9s. 3d. The cause of failure alleged was "the failure of the firm of Ewing and Co., of Calcutta, to apply the proceeds of goods sold by them to the repayment of advances for which the firm of Hamilton, Young, and Co. were liable as guarantors." The receiving order was made on the bankrupts' own petition.

The Official Receiver stated in his observations that Young said he commenced business in January, 1891, in partnership with Thomas Fingland Hamilton, under the title of Ewing and Company, at Calcutta. The business was founded about 60 years ago, but Mr. Hamilton' was the sole proprietor of it immediately prior to the date on which Young joined him. Hamilton's capital then in the business was about £13,000 or £14,000, and Young put into it about £300. In November 1891, they opened a warehouse in Cooper street, Manchester, trading as Hamilton, Young, and Company, and two years later they removed to Cooper street. Hamilton died in July, 1895, and Young continued the business alone, using the same title, until January 1st, 1896. He was then joined by Allan Arthur, who had since been knighted, and hetbusinesses were continued by them under the same names and at the same addresses. Sir Allan Arthur introduced capital amounting to about £9,000. At that time Young had in the firm about £1,200, of which £1,100 was borrowed. A sum of £8,000 due to the representatives of the late Mr. Hamilton had not been paid. Neatby and Hayes said they entered into partnership with Young and Arthur on January 1st 1903, but only in regard to the Manchester business, of Hamilton, Young and Company. Neatby putting in £1,000, and Hayes £500, both borrowed sums. Hayes, however, had £400 capital of his own. The Calcutta business, Young, Neatby, and Hayes said, was continued by Young and Arthur as Ewing and Company, until August 3rd last, when a petition in bankruptcy was presented by that firm in the Calcutta court.

The Official Receiver said he should require a number of accounts, including a balance-sheet from Sir Allan Arthur and Young, of the old firm of Hamilton, Young, and Company as on December 31st, 1902, a statement of affairs disclosing the assets and liabilities of that firm as existing at the date of the receiving order against the new firm; a copy of the accounts which were shown to Messrs. Neatby and Hayes at the time the new firm was being formed, showing the turnover and profit for the previous three years, and a statement of the affairs of Ewing and Company in the bankruptcy proceedings at Calcutta.

An order for these accounts to be furnished was made and the examination was adjourned.

Sir Walter Lawrence, who is coming home next month from his post as private secretary to Lord Curzon, is says the "St. James's Gazette," one of the young men of India of whom the public never hears, but who, none less, are doing yeoman service in the running of the Empire. It needed some sacrifice to take the billet; Sir Walter had at the time of the offer charge of all the Duke of Bedford's estates, but he went with Lord Curzon. "That's the first step towards making your administration a success," some one told the Viceroy, when he had secured the co-operation of the then plain Walter Lawrence. The latter was one of the pupils of Cheltenham College, which used to pass its students direct for the Indian service. He has long been regarded as one of the ablest civilian administrators out there, and has done vastly important work. "Larrens Sahib" is a great force with the native population, and they sincerely shared his sorrow when the life of his little son paid forfeit for the devotion of the father to his work in the pestilential district in which he laboured. Lawrence is a famous name with the natives, and they still remember that of Sir Walter's relative, the redoubtable "Jan Larrens," in the Mutiny district.

CUTTING OFF A KULKARNI'S NOSE.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCE.

Mr. C. Roper, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, convicted Shidda bin Leakappa and another of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons, and sentenced them to transportation for eight years each. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was heard on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

It appeared that, on the 23rd January last, the complainant, who is a Kulkarni of a village in Badami Taluka, was walking from Badami to his village. On reaching a well near the village, the two accused met him and assaulted him, cutting his body in various parts with an axe and a sickle, accused No. 1 having the sickle and No 2 the axe. Complainant's son and a few people, who were near, saw the two accused running away, and heard the complainant crying out. They went up and found complainant unconscious, but he revived in a short time and told them that the accused had cut him. He was taken to a dispensary, where he remained as an in-patient nearly a month. The accused absconded and only surrendered when a proclamation had been published and they feared that their property would be attached. Even the accused's pleader admitted that the case against his clients was overwhelming. The hospital-assistant stated that complainant had ten serious injuries, was unable to follow his avocations for nearly a month, and that there was risk of his dying from mortification of his wounds for a week after admission to the dispensary. The complainant's face was permanently disfigured by the loss of the tip of his nose, which was cut with a sickle. Even though the assault was made in the heat of the moment, Mr. Roper said, the nose wound must have been inflicted purposely and in a sense deliberately, and assuming that the accused were justifiably enraged with their Kulkarni, this intentional nose-cutting was quite inexcusable. The motive for the offence was that complainant had assisted a relative of the accused in winning a case in the mamlatdar's court concerning a field. Accused No. 1 and his friend bore the complainant a grudge on this account, and the assault was committed shortly after the mamlatdar had decided against No. 1. Mr. Roper was quite prepared to believe that the Kulkarni complainant was an objectionable character in some respects, but violent assaults were far too common in the District as a remedy against tyrannical village officers and the villagers must be taught that they cannot with impunity take the law into their own hands. The bulb of the complainant's nose was found to have been cut clean off. This wound, in Mr. Roper's opinion, enormously aggravated the offence, as there was no doubt that it must have been inflicted purposely by the accused with a view of gatifying their vindictive propensities. The accused were sentenced to transportation for eight years each.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, confirmed the convictions but reduced the sentence passed on each accused to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

The eight ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 820, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Keshawjee Veerjee presiding.

The directors' report for the year ending 30th June 1903 stated:—Your directors are sorry to state that the working of your mills during the year under report has resulted in a loss of Rs. 19,194-1-7. Adding this amount to the previous loss of Rs. 47,510-11-6 the total loss comes Rs. 66,704-13-1. The yarn market remained rather dull during the major portion of the year owing to heavy fall in silver while cotton stood at a comparatively high level, which has brought this unsatisfactory result. The agents have for the benefit of the company offered to give up the whole of the commission due to them for the year ending 30th June 1902, which still stands to their credit. This offer is really a boon to the company in exceptionally bad years for mill industry in general. Your directors have accepted this offer with thanks, and they recommend you to tender your hearty thanks for their kind and generous offer. The commission of Rs. 82,578-8-3 given up by the agents if transferred to the credit of profit and loss account, the whole loss disappears and there remains a credit balance of Rs. 15,873-11-2 out of which your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 15 per share on 1002 shares obsorbing Rs. 15,030-0-0 and to carry forward the balance to next year's account Your directors are of opinion that the working of your mills during the current year may bring in better results, your production being sold well forward at remunerative prices. Your directors regret to have to report the death of Mr. Nundjee Damodar, one of the directors of your company, which sad event took place on the 13th November 1902. They have lost in him a sincere and hardworking colleague. Your mill premises, machinery and stock etc are insured against loss by fire for Rs. 14,23,500. Under clause 96 of the company's articles of association Mr. Mooljee Haridas, one of the directors, retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for theensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The report and the audited statements of accounts made up to 30th June 1903 were received and adopted. A divident at the rate of Rs. 15 per share was declared. Mr. Mooljl Haridas, the retiring director was re-elected, and Mr, Moroba Narayan was appointed auditor of the Company for the current year. Thanks were voted to Messrs. Assur Veerjee and Sons, the agents of the company, for having given up their commission for the year ended 30th June 1902, The proceedings terminated after the customary compliments to the chairman,

CHARGE AGAINST A DRUGGIST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the charge of receiving stolen property, belonging to Messrs. Treacher and Company and valued at Rs. 21, preferred by Superintendent Nolan against Vasanji Amulak of Vasanji Nathu and Co., Druggists in Sheikh Memon Street, Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared for Messrs. Treacher and Co.; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Velliker, Sealy and Oliviera, pleaders, defended the accused. Gulam Husen Mahomed, a witness, who had examined the books of accounts of the accused's firm, was cross-examined with a view to show that some of the conclusions he had drawn regarding the items appearing in the books were erroneous and not correct. The Magistrate remarked, it was admitted certain items were not entered, but he doubted whether these omissions had any particular bearing on the two items about the Russian cream and carbolic acid, with which the accused stood charged. If there was any irregularity, it was for the Court to infer what bearing it had on the general aspect of the case. The putting in of a large number of items appeared to him to be confusing. Mr. Mehta said he would show to the Court at the proper time how much relevant these items were from the standpoint of the defence: also, how much important part they played in the transactions between Messrs. Treacher and Co. and the accused's firm. Mr. Charles W. Dimmock's cross-examination was proceeded with. He said the bills against the accused's firm were partly paid in cash, and partly by counter-entries of goods purchased by Messrs. Treacher and Co. from his firm. Witness had no idea why two passes shown to him, and marked exhibits E and No. 6 were crossed with red lines. The file of passes was kept on witness's table. When a coolie came with a chit or a note, it was always necessary for him to have a pass to take away the goods; but when a customer's servant came with a note and the servant was known to the establishment there was no need for a pass. Witness was examined about the item in the ledger in accused's account. He said the items of Rs. 770 due for July was paid along with another amount due, by the payment of Rs. 935 in September. Re-examined, witness said he did not keep the ledger. The hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Co (Town Hall compound).
To-morrow (Thursday) at 8½ p.m.—Gun and squad. drill.
No. 2 Co (Neebit Lane Head-Quarters).
To-morrow (Thursday) at 8½ p.m.—Gun and Squad. drill.
2. The following members having joined, have been taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted as under:—
No 915 Gr J Henderson No 4 Sub-Dn No 2 Co.
No 916 Gr W Gray No 2 Sub Dn No 3 Co.
No 917 Gr F E Langham No 3 Sub Dn No 2 Co.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, LIEUT.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

OPENED BY THE MAHARAJAH.

For the first time in the history of Mysore, his Highness the Maharajah formarily opened the Representative Assembly, at the Public Office Buildings at noon on Monday. Sir Krishnamurti (Dewan) conducted the Maharajah, who was accompanied by Sir Donald Robertson, and Mr. Macconchie, private secretary to the platform on which were seated the principal officials and heads of departments, while a large number of European ladies and gentlemen were present.

Hindu and Mahomedan addresses by members having been delivered, Mr. Scott Skarving, representative of the North Mysore Planters Association addressing the Maharojah, said: As the representative of the United Mysore Planters Association it is my privilege to congratulate your Highness on the statesmanlike step your Highness has taken in opening this Assembly in person. For the honour thus done to this Assembly, to the representatives from various districts, and the Association throughout the Province, and through them to your Highness's subjects generally, I, on behalf of the Association which I represent, beg to thank your Highness. I also gladly seize the opportunity presented here to thank your Highness for the sympathy shown to the coffee planting industry by the generous gift of Rs. 5,000 towards the expenses of exhibiting our produce at the Exhibition at St. Louis. The exhibition of our produce will, it is thought, create a demand in America for our coffee and thereby help us to struggle through the present critical condition of our industry. I take the presence of your Highness here to-day, as a happy augury for the continuance of an enlightened sympathetic administration, and I wish your Highness a long, a happy and a brilliant reign.

THE MAHARAJAH'S SPEECH.

The Maharajah, in his opening address, said: Sir Donald Robertson, Dewan Saheb, and members of the Representative Assembly,—I have much pleasure for the first time after my accession to power of having this opportunity of meeting here the representatives of the leading ryots, merchants and local bodies of my State. It would have pleased me to have done so last year but on account of the virulence of the plague it was decided to postpone the meeting of this Assembly—a decision, I need scarcely say taken with much reluctance and after much waiting to see if the disease would abate. Twenty-two years ago almost to a day this Assembly was, at the command of my revered father inaugurated by Dewan Rangacharlu. The object was to make the views and measures of Government better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they were intended; and by bringing the members in immediate communication with the Government to serve to remove from their minds any misapprehensions in regard to such views and actions, and to convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people. The sphere and functions of an Assembly like that of yours must necessarily have its limitations, and it is obviously not in a position to accept any portion of the responsibility for the good government of the State, which must exclusively remain with me. The former testimonies, I am glad to find, speak highly of the moderation, the intelligence, and the practical good sense that have characterized your discussions in the past, and one of the auspicious results of this Assembly has been the consolidation of the sense of a common interest between the Government and the people. If the deliberations of this Assembly succeed in providing a ready means whereby my people can make their requirements, aspirations, and grievances known, and in affording my Government an opportunity for stating what has been accomplished during the past year and what is intended in the next, and, further, if these meetings enable us to understand each other better, and thereby remove all possible grounds for misconception regarding the measures of Government then I entertain no doubt that this yearly gathering will prove a valuable adjunct to the administration, and will thereby promote the contentment and well-being of my subjects, which are so dear to my heart. As long as this institution fulfils these aims and objects you may rest assured it will receive my hearty support and encouragement. I trust that the membership of this Assembly, which I understand has already come to be regarded as a privilege, will by your moderation and wise counsel receive enhanced value at the hands and the hands of your successors in the years to come. And now, gentlemen, my Dewan, Sir Krishnamurti, will place before you an account of my first year's administration, and will as usual preside at your meetings. I commend your sense of duty in coming here during this time of the year, when unfortunately, in spite of all our efforts, the plague has still a hold on this city. I hope that the arrangements made for your comfort and safety are satisfactory to you.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

Sir Krishnamurti, the Dewan, in addressing the meeting, alluded to the administration of the past year. His address presented an unusually interesting and masterly survey on the financial and other affairs of the State. The total revenue was 207 lakhs and expenditure 201 lakhs actuals, closely following the estimated surplus of more than six lakhs, even after meeting the heavy installation and Coronation Durbar charges. The Cauveri power income was nearly 12 lakhs. Sir Krishnamurti considered the Coronation Durbar an event of the greatest importance in Indian history as showing the continuous promotion and unchallenged supremacy of the nation. He perceived the elements of permanence of the English rule as it was not liable to the cycles of alternate rigour and weakness, to which the past Indian rules were subject. A sympathetic reference was also made to the coffee depression and the encouragement given to planters. With regard to agricultural banks the Dewan lucidly explained the Government's future policy towards their rehabilitation, and referred to a want of co-operation and the lack of sufficient supervision and probably the direct financing by Government as the chief causes of the failure of the banks hitherto. Referring to agriculture and industry in general, the address was replete with most interesting information. The condition of the Mysore agriculturist has been in progress, the average yearly income rising from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35per head in twenty years. Various useful agricultural improvements were to be introduced and agricultural education systematically taken in hand. The Agricultural Chemist, Dr. Lehmann's, sphere of usefulness was to be enlarged; carpentry, weaving and other technical schools improved and increased in number, and students sent to foreign countries to learn improved methods of manufacture. The school students also were to have opportunities of learning a few handicrafts with a view, ultimately, to give dignity to them. Larger grants for primary education would be given and the system of local self-government would undergo considerable expansion as the rules to it, which were pending consideration for nearly twenty years, had at last been finally passed and brought into operation. The address referred to various measures of usefulness, and concluded by paying a graceful compliment to Sir Donald Robertson, the retiring British Resident. The Dewan pointed out the large share of the work done by his Highness the Maharajah in the administration under the new scheme of Government, and altogether the address was a comprehensive summary of existing facts and a thoughtful forecast for the future and admirably did credit to Sir Krishnamurti both as an administrator and a statesman.

After the Dewan's address the Maharajah and European visitors and guests left.

The Assembly meets when subjects will be discussed.

A state banquet was held in the evening at which Sir Donald Robertson proposed the Maharajah's health.

SCHOOLS IN BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Reading the account of the prize-distribution ceremony of the Ajuman-i-Islam schools, held on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, I was pleased to find how zealously the leaders of the Mahomedan community are working towards the amelioration of the condition of their people. At the same time I was pained to think that the men of "light and leading" amongst the native Catholic community of Bombay, Bassein and Salsette have not lifted a finger to represent the great need there is of educational enterprises in the Diocese of Damaun. Were they to interview his Lordship on the subject they would learn whether or not the Royal Patron was prepared to carry out educational enterprises. If the answer should be in the affirmative they could urge on the Royal Patron not to lose further time in the performance of the duty. If the answer should be in the negative they could submit the case to the Holy See and press on the attention of the Holy Father the importance of raising the status of the community. At the instance of the Bombay East Indian Association, which claims to be the mouthpiece of the community in question, his Excellency the Governor has showered upon the leaders of the community J. P's, and I am sure if the association takes the proposed line of action in the direction pointed out its labours will be amply rewarded with success.—Yours, &c.,

A NATIVE CATHOLIC,

Bombay, October 5.

THE THALI, OR BRIDAL NECKLET.

Some time ago I noticed in the "Pioneer," under the heading of "A Bold Lover," a sensational incident which was extracted from the Moulmein 'Advertiser' At the wedding of the daughter of a leading medical practitioner there, numerous guests had been invited, among whom was Miss M., who, without any intention on her part, became the heroine of the incident. Whilst the wedding ceremony was in progress another invited guest, who was a young and ardent lover of Miss M. but whose suit to her hand was not successful suddenly went up to her and before any one suspected what his object was pulled out a thali (the Hindu string and neck jewel which when tied round the neck of a Hindu girl notifies her marriage) from his pocket and quietly tied it round her neck. Of course there was a hubbub and parental lamentations over this dramatic episode but so great is the veneration among Hindus of the thali that no one dared to remove it from the neck of the now astonished maiden. All concerned therefore repaired to the Marriamme temple where the act was ratified and the maid who went to the wedding of her friend as Miss M. left the scene as the legal wife of a bold and successful husband. I feel sure not many of your readers in North India knew anything of the thali before this. For my part, although I had visited the Madras Presidency three times I never heard of this interesting article till my fourth visit a year ago.

Whilst passing a group of girls in the Brahmin quarter of a city on the Malabar Coast, I inquired from a friend who accompanied me, if any of them were married. He looked at them for a moment and astounded me by the reply that four were married and five were not. Some of them were not more than five or six years old, and they were all too young to have taken up the duties of a wife, and to me there seemed to be nothing about them to indicate their condition in life. But my friend assured me there was, and as a proof positive pointed towards their neck, and thus it was I had my first introduction to the thali, or wedding necklet, which is put on a girl's neck at the time of her marriage. I had forgotten this incident till my next and closer acquaintance with it, which was still more curious. I was the guest of a Christian family of position in South India, which had so far departed from their ordinary rule which prevents women from appearing before strangers that the mistress of the house had deputed her young daughter-in-law to represent her as hostess. This young lady was profusely decked with jewellery, some of which was unique in its nature, and she had not the slightest objection to its being admired. At dinner I was suddenly struck with the absence of the wedding ring from her finger, and on my asking her the reason she shyly pointed to her neck. This seemed somewhat strange but I thought that probably for some reason she had attached it to the chain she was wearing round her neck. I could however see no trace of it, and felt somewhat puzzled till an explanation was furnished to me by her husband. It was certainly startling, and was to the effect that no wedding ring is used on the occasion of a marriage, but for it is substituted the thali which was the article which my officiating hostess had drawn my attention to.

Amongst the Dravidians of South India, the thali plays the same part as the wedding ring amongst the Christains in other parts of the world. No marriage can be solemnised without it. It is a small piece of gold leaf in the shape of a cucumber seed, which is attached to a necklet of worsted thread or silk. The Brahmins who celebrate their marriage according to vedic rides have adopted its use, and after the sacred fire is prepared and worshipped with oblations of ghee, the blessings of the gods are invoked, and the thali is tied round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom, and then the couple go round the sacred fire. The Christians have discarded the wedding ring, or rather refused to substitute it for the thali, though persuaded to do so by the missionaries, owing to the superstitious or caste associations attached to it. The Mahomedan converts though they have adopted a new faith, and transferred their allegiance to the Prophet of Mecca, find it hard to give up this little jewel, with its happy associations, and it may be seen adorning the necks of their womenkind. But though the thali is an indication that a girl is married, I found much to my surprise that, in some instances, it did not necessarily imply that she was the wife of any particular individual. Within the precincts of a temple I once met an attractive looking woman dressed very gracefully and decently, and amidst the rich jewellery with which she was adorned, the thali was displayed somewhat obtrusively. As there is no purdah system in South India, and women of all ranks of society go about freely, and especially to the temples, I took her to be the member of some highly respectable family, but was amused to learn that she was a "deva-dassi" (handmaiden of the god), and was in fact a dancing girl attached to the temple. There is a special caste of these women, who, as soon as they attain puberty, and sometimes before that, are taken to the temple, and, with much ceremonial, formally married to a sword or a god, the thali being tied round their neck by some men of the caste. They are then free to distribute their favours as they please, only they must scrupulously keep away the outcast element. But accretions to this class are sometimes made from girls belonging to the Boyas, Bedaurus, and certain other castes, who, in the absence of, and with the view of procuring, a male issue, dedicate a daughter to some deity, who they believe will come to their aid. She is taken to the temple and married to a god by having a thali tied round her neck. Thence forward she leads a public life, and is not thereby despised by her caste people, who indeed get her to tie the thali at their marriages, on the ground that she can never be a widow, a circumstance considered most auspicious in its nature.

But more curious still is the case of the Nairs of the Malabar Coast. They are a community who in intelligence and education come next to the Brahmins, and some of them hold high positions as Government servants or as professional men. And yet there is no such thing as a legal marriage amongst them, for a kind of connection is formed, generally lifelong, though it is terminable at the instance of either party, being the relic of a time when polyandry prevailed amongst them. Among the group of children whom I have referred to above there was an intelligent looking girl of about five who was wearing a thali round her neck. I asked my friend if he knew to whom she was married. "To no one in particular," was the reply and, then followed an explanation as interesting as it was strange. The Nairs as a community are intensely religous, and as such are entirely under the domination of the Brahmins, who in that part of India are called Nambudris. With these marriage is a sacrament, and should be performed before a girl attains the age of puberty. This the Nairs have learnt from their learned preceptors. But the wily Brahmin was careful not to endanger his own interests. If he encouraged the Nairs in the adoption of a custom which would result in the formation of legal and valid marriages, where would he be? For at present only his eldest son marries in his own community, the others forming connections with the Nair women. So he hit on the ingenious plan of introducing amongst them sham or mock marriages, which whilst they would save the souls of the Nair maidens would leave the girls free from any incumbrance. Amongst the Nairs a joint family system is found to prevail in a most perfect form, the peculiarity being that the children of the males remain members of the mother's family; and thus in every few years ten to twenty girls have to be disposed of. A grand function is held, entitled Talli kettu (tying of the thali) and with much fasting and rejoicing and the worshipping of gods and goddesses a thali is tied round the neck of each of these girls, from infants upwards. The person who ties the thali may be a Brahmin, or the mother, or some member of the family, or even any stranger, and in rare cases the individual who is eventually to be the husband of any one of these maidens. When a girl arrives at maturity, a second marriage function takes place. Amongst other and inferior castes the tying of the thali constitutes the only ceremony that is essential for a valid marriage, and it is usually tied by the bride-groom or his representative.

Some time ago I was surprised by the receipt of a letter from an Indian Christian of position in South India complaining of the bitter persecution he and those of his caste (for caste is kept there by Christians) were being subjected to at the hands of the Anglican Missionaries and Bishops. On going through the papers I found one item of persecution was directed against the use of the thali, and why this was done will be apparent from an extract from a circular of the Bishop of Madras, addressed to the native clergy and congregations in the diocese of Madras: "I authorise and direct the clergy to instruct the people that when a thali is used in a marriage the thali should be plain and of uniform size and design, containing no distinctive class symbol nor other ornament, except (if desired) a cross; and in each case to obtain if possible compliance with this instruction." But as every thali has some caste symbol engraved on it, the Christians resent this interference, and it would seem as if the Bishops and priests have started their crusade against caste a little late in the day, their predecessors having given to it a tacit sanction for the last 350 years.—A. N. in the "Pioneer."

It was stated at a meeting of the Wandsworth and Clapham guardians that some of the paupers staying at the convalescent home at Margate were "getting rusty for want of work." One man was costing £3 10s. a week, as his five children were being kept in the Anerely Schools at a cost of 12s. each. Another pauper at Margate was described as "one of the finest women one would meet in a day's march."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Rock Sand, the magnificent brown colt, which carried Sir James Miller's colours to victory in the classic St. Leger at Doncaster is one of the most successful of horses of recent years, and rank with San Toy in its winning capabilities. Those who believe in the superstition that thirteen is an unlucky number received something of a rebuff for the St. Leger was Rock Sand's thirteenth race. Only twice has it been defeated, namely, in the Eclipse Stakes and in the Middle Park Plate last season. The colt's first win was at Newmarket, and was something of a surprise, for the odds were 10 to 1 against, but after the way it left the two-year-olds in the Bedford Stakes on this occasion it sprang the first place and started favourite in almost every race since, a position it has amply justified. Among Rock Sand's victories this season are the two Thousand Guineas and the Derby.

It is interesting to recall to-day that it is a subject of dispute among turf historians when the first St. Leger was run. Doncaster has had a race meeting at least since 1600, and the whole question of when this famous race was instituted depends upon the question whether the race won by Lord Rockingham's Alabaculia in 1776 or that won by Sir T. Gascoigne's Hollandaise in 1778 is to be regarded as the first real St. Leger. The race of 1778 was the same race as that of 1776 as regards conditions of racing; but it did not receive its present name until the later year, when the Marquess of Rockingham himself so christened the race in compliment to Antony St. Leger.

The current agitation for a penny post to the United States brings to mind

WRITERS AND READERS.

Sir Horace Rumbold, whose memories as a diplomatist were so widely read last year, has written another series. The book is to be published by Mr. Arnold under the title Further Recollections of a Diplomatist.

Sir Lewis Morris has made some changes on his first and best known book. The Epic of Hades for a pocket edition of it, which Messrs. Kegan Paul announce. They also intimate another edition making the fourteenth, of Sir Lewis's complete works.

It has been a question during the past week or two whether Mr. Morley's Gladstone could be ready on the date originally fixed October 2. It is now definitely settled that it shall appear in England and in merica on October 9, a week later. The large advance orders for the work, and the printing of the third volume no doubt explain the delay.

Sir Herbert Maxwell is known outside politics as a delightful writer on country subjects. He is also a keen angler and authority on the sport. Among his books none have been better liked than the two successive volumes entitled Memories of the Months. He has now written a third series in the same vein and under the same title. It will be published by Mr. Arnold during October.

An edition of Barnaby Rudge bound in wood from Newgate Prison should be a curiosity. When Newgate was pulled down. Mr. Charles Angus bought the old oak door which had been attacked by the Gordon rioters. The story of this attack is told in Barnaby Rudge, and hence the present unique binding. The oak cover of the volumes, which Messrs. Chapman announce, is handsomely carved by hand.

Early next month Messrs. Harper will publish the reminiscences of Profe sor Newcombe, the widely known American astronomer. During his residence of more than forty years in Washington, and while on visits to Europe, he has been brought into social relations with many of the most interesting public men of the time. Of them he has a variety of memories to set down. He writes with engaging frankness of his own career, and deals with the progress which astronomy has made in recent years.

Of Izaak Walton as a fisherman and as the author of The Complete Angler most people have some knowledge. But fewer know that he was the friend of the leading ecclesiastics of his day. Mr. Stapleton Martin has written a book with the primary object of bringing out the spiritual side of Walton's character. He traces the inner working of his mind, and aims at setting forth the man as he was known to those with whom he shared his confidences. The book, which has portraits and illustrations will be published next week by Messrs. Chapman.

Last year Mrs. Alice Meynell contributed introductions to six volumes of selections from the poets which Messrs. Blackie published in the Red Letter Library They now announce a series of selections from prose classics like the essays of Elia and De Quincey. They books will have introductions by Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Augustus Birrel Canon Beeching Mr. Chesterton, Mr. Alfred Austin and other well-known writers. Further selections from the poets are also promised with introductions by Mrs. Meynell.

Sir Gilbert Parker's book about Old Quebec on which Mr. C. G. Bryan has collaborated with him, will be published bp Messrs Macmillan in the middle of October. It recounts the many episodes which connect themselves with the famous fortress of New France. First Champlain and Frontenac Lival, La Salle and other French figures pass before the eye. Then the English arrive on the scene and crown their arrival by Wolfe's triumph. Quebec's later memories of war are fully set out, but the closing chapters of the volume chiefly concern themselves with the measures by which the French were reconciled to English rule.

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace's new book Man's Place in the Universe, will be published by Messrs. Chapman on October 15. It is an amplification and extension of the much discussed article which he contributed to the Fortnightly in March. It presents the whole subject in a more complete and systematic manner, besides containing many new and forcible arguments which a more careful consideration of the whole problem has suggested. In the course of the book Dr. Russel Wallace replies to the various criticisms which were passed on the Fortnightly article.

Dr. Lewes McIntyre of Aberdeen University, will publish immediately with Messrs. Macmillan an account of the life and writings of Giordano Bruno, who was burned at Rome for heresy in the year 1600. This knight errant of philosophy is a characteristic figure among the precursors of modern thought at the transition from mediævalism. Born near Naples, and bred for the Dominican Order, he was early expelled, and travelled through Europe from one university town to another, teaching, lecturing, writing books, and printing them with his own hands.

A finely illustrated book dealing with Mme. de Montespan will be published by Messrs. Harper. It will be the first life of the celebrated mistress of Louis XIV offered to English readers. The author is Mr. Noel Williams, who has already written volumes on Mme. Recamier and Mme. de Pompadour. He describes at some length the events of the twelve years during which Mme. de Montespan dominated the Court of France. At the end of that time her influence already undermined by her own arrogance and capriciousness, and the subtle influence of Mme. de Maintenon, was destroyed by the revelations of her dealings with the prisoner La Voisin.

Mr. Marion Crawford's new novel The Heart of Rome, is promised by Messrs. Macmillan for October 15.—The Beryl Stones is a story by Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick which Mr. Edward Arnold is publishing.—Miss Ella McMahon has novel a appearing with Messrs Chapman in October. It has the title Jemima.—Miss Evelyn Sharp has written a story chiefly for young readers, under the title The Children who Ran Away. It will appear soon.—Musk of Roses is a novel by Miss Mary L. Pendered which Messrs. Cassell announce.—Mr. Philip Laurence Oliphant has finished a story called The River of Vengeance."

Miss Constance Smedley is the author of a Volume of literary and other papers which Messrs. Harper announce.—The first Lord Ellesmere's personal reminiscences of the Duke of Wellington will be issued next month by Mr. Murray. The Book contains a memoir of his lordship by his daughter Alice Countess of Strafford.—A new complete pocket edition of Hawthorne's works in fourteen volumes, daintily bound in cloth and lambskin will be published shortly by Messrs. Brown, Langham and Co.—Within the next few days Messrs. Kegan Paul will have ready a beautiful edition of Shakespeare's sonnets and poems, with an introduction by Professor Dowden. The volume has ornamental designs, is printed in read and black and has a portrait in colours of Shakespear's friend, the Earl of Southampton. Mr George Allen announces that the eighth annual issue of the Literary Year Book will contain a considerable quantity of new matter. The whole of the information collected during previous year is being thoroughly revised and amplified in particular, the directories and contributors guide will be largely extended. The volume will appear early in 1904.—Messrs. Cassell are about to commence the publication of an illustrated edition of Æsop's Fable in parts.

The Simple Life Press will shortly add to their 3d booklet series. The Well by the Way, a new volume of original aphorisms and poetic and spiritual utterances by Miss E. Gibson, whose previous volumes The Evangel of Joy, and The Burden of Love, received considerable notice; The Gospel of Simplicity, by Godfrey Blount, the found r of The Peasant Arts Society of Haslemere and Bayswater; and "A New Crusade," an appeal against the materialistic tendencies of modern civilisation, by the same author. They will also issue a new and cheaper edition of Mr. Blount's history of the development of symbolic decorative design, Arbor Vitæ. The three-penny edition of Omar Khayyam which The Simple Life Press published a short time ago has sold to the extent of nine thousand copies and a reprint is in hand.

The mystery of the sudden stoppage of a lift in the large block of City office buildings known as Bread-street Avenue was explained by the porter's discovery of Mrs. Abby Welburn, an office cleaner, aged sixty-three, wedged between the shutter and the cane on the second floor. The porter said that the lift stopped as though a brake had been applied suddenly. A verdict of "Misadventure" was found.

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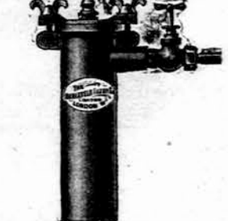

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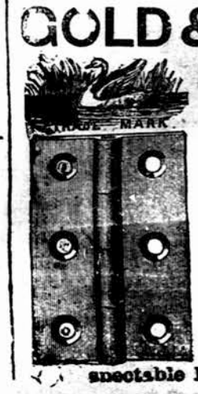

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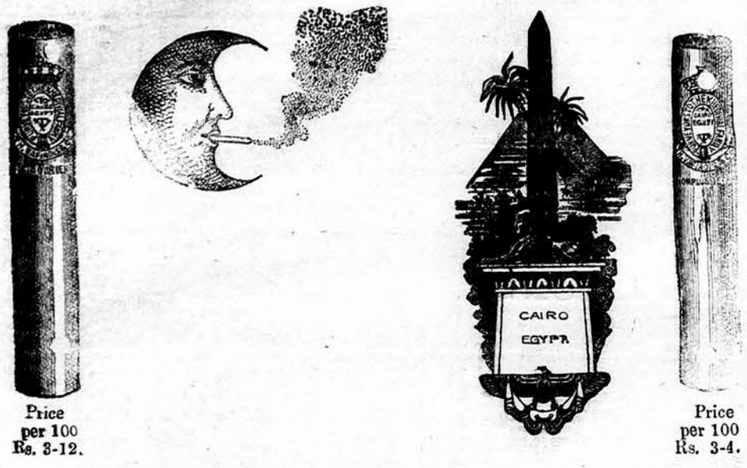

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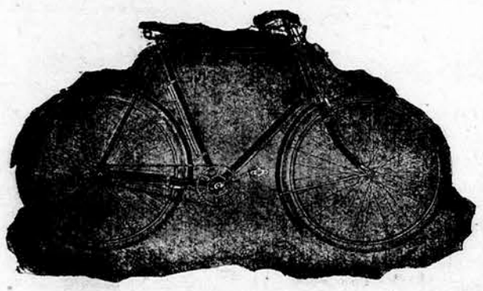

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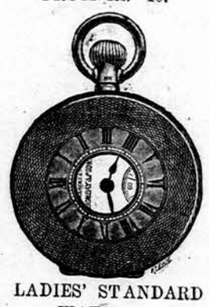

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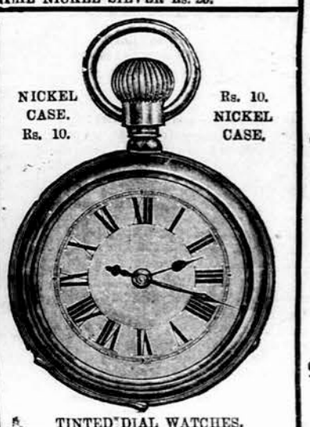

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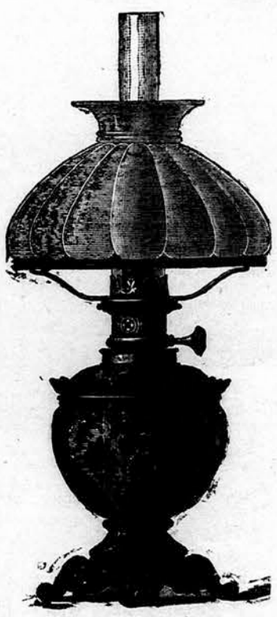

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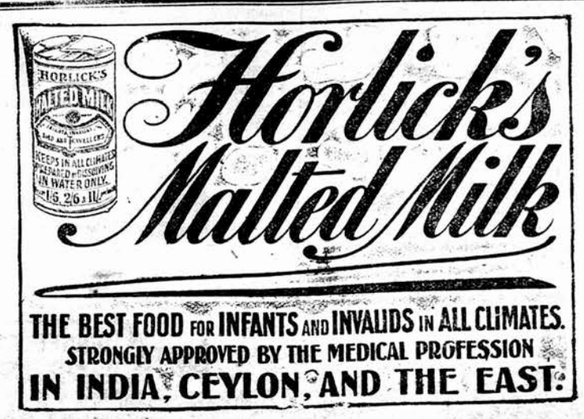

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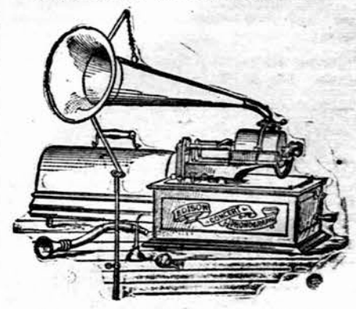

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